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PUBLIC DISTURBANCES AND POLICE FIRING

BY

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(Retired Judge, Madras High Court)

1. Of late disturbances by riotous mobs are becoming frequent and police are opening fire equally frequently.

2. This leads often to unpleasant post-mortem discussions ending with the invariable query "Are changes required?"

3. The point for consideration is whether the policy underlying the resort to firing by the Police to disperse unruly mobs or the rules or any details in them should be changed.

4. An unlawful assembly has been defined in Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 142 makes every person intentionally joining an unlawful assembly or continuing in it after he has been aware of the facts which render an assembly unlawful, as an offender. Sections 144 to 148 prescribe the punishments for the offences of being a member of an unlawful assembly, etc. Members of an unlawful assembly are made jointly and severally responsible for the specific unlawful acts or offences, *e.g.*, murder, looting, assault, etc., which are committed in pursuance of objectives of the assembly. These sections provide specific punishment for being members of the assembly, etc. These definitions are sufficiently comprehensive to cover all types of disturbances created by violent and unruly mobs menacing life and property and orderly existence of society. They have stood the test of time. I am not aware of any well-known decision in which these definitions have either been found to be too restrictive or too wide sweeping. Therefore, the foundations of a jurisdiction to deal with all types of disturbances have been soundly laid and require no change.

5. The duty of the Police in respect of prevention of the commission of offences both cognizable and non-cognizable is set out in (*a*) Section 23 of the Police Act and (*b*) Section 149 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In addition, there is an omnibus Section 152 of the Criminal Procedure Code authorising any Police Officer to interpose to prevent injury attempted to be committed to any public property. The other relevant and ancillary Sections are Sections 46 to 58 and Sections 151 and 153 of the Criminal Procedure Code defining the powers of the Police when performing the legal duty of preventing the commission of offences, and which as a natural corollary must fall outside the purview of the acts protected by the Law of Private Defence (Sections 97 to 106, I.P.C.). Once again an examination of these sections shows that they are quite adequate covering every type of disturbance which it is the duty of the Police to quell.

6. The procedure for the dispersal of unlawful assemblies by the Police by firing or by means of less lethal measures, *e.g.* lathi charge is set out in (*a*) Sections 127 and 128 of Cr.P.C. and (*b*) Standing Orders of the Police of various States, *e.g.*, Police Standing Order 694 of the Madras Police and (*c*) the Drill Manual for use of Madras Police.

7. The combined effect of these sections of Criminal Procedure Code and the Police

Orders and the Drill Manual may be summed up as follows :

(i) The actual disposition of the Police and the extent of forces necessary to be applied is to be left to the discretion of the senior Police Officer even if a magistrate is present.

(ii) All attempts must be made to persuade the crowd to disperse voluntarily before force is used.

(iii) Before fire is opened all measures short of firing like arrest or lathi charge, etc., should be tried.

(iv) If the Stipendiary Magistrate is present —and every endeavour should be made for the Stipendiary Magistrate to be present—the order must come from him about the use of force. Otherwise an officer in charge of the Police Station can give the order.

(v) But when it is decided to open fire, the force to be applied must be effective. Measures like firing towards flanks or firing over the heads of the crowd or using buck shots are not to be resorted to. These half measures are avoided because they merely excite the crowd and make subsequent control more difficult. In fact, the Government of India in one of their periodical instructions have emphasized that every precaution should be taken to avoid bringing a police party with point ·303 rifles so close to a large and dangerous mob as to risk its being overwhelmed by numbers or being forced to inflict heavy casualties. If the use of fire arms cannot be avoided, it is emphasized that fire should be carried out from a distance sufficient to obviate the risk of being rash and to enable strict fire control to be maintained.

(vi) Immediately after the use of force, ammunition, etc., have got to be counted and the number of rounds fired have to be accounted ; first-aid has to be given to the injured and arrangements made for their transport to the hospitals ; and proper reports have to be made to the District Magistrate or other superior officer. In the Madras State in all cases when the Police and the magistrate order firing telegraphic reports are made to Government.

(vii) The rules also lay down that in all cases where fire is opened, a quasi-judicial enquiry is always to be held by a magistrate superior in rank to the seniormost officer who has opened fire.

8. These provisions embody two fundamental principles of our criminal jurisprudence, namely, that in the discharge of its paramount duty to protect life and property the State is entitled through the Police to effectively quell disturbances by adopting all legitimate measures to disperse crowd and restore order, resorting to firing when all the other less lethal measures have failed or are not likely to be successful. But at the same time, having regard to the fact that the policeman is only, as has been repeatedly laid down in various decisions, a citizen armed in order that other misguided citizens should not voluntarily menace life and property, the force to be used must be the minimum necessary and its application should cease as soon as the objective is achieved and then all humane measures like removal of the injured to the hospital, etc., are to be undertaken to minimise the harmful results of that application of force. The policemen and the magistrate exceeding the limits of the use of legitimate force are liable to be proceeded against, both in civil courts as well as in criminal courts. This position has been laid down in several well-known cases.

9. The net result of this analysis is that the policy underlying the use of force by the Police and the rules for dispersal of unruly mobs are adequate and based upon sound principles and have stood the test of time and

are sufficiently elastic to be adapted to changed circumstances and are not in need of any change.

10. But at the same time, laws and rules, however, wise and well-conceived they may be, will fail, unless (*a*) the police and (*b*) the magistracy and the judiciary and (*c*) the public are educated to realise fully their respective responsibilities.

11. In the case of Police, the following formula which has been drawn up by Major-General Price and which appeared in the General United Service Institute of India for January 1923, and which was circulated at that time to all executive officers should be thoroughly inculcated. If it is acted upon, it would not only be a correct guide to any officer dealing with a riot but would also steer him through many legal pitfalls which might await him after the riot. It is in the lines of a statement that would be made in a law court, of a logical course of action and if kept in mind during a riot will also prove a guide to correct action at the moment and as is as follows :

> "The attitude of the rioters was such that in my opinion (*a*) there was danger to life or property, (*b*) and that nothing short of firing would prevent it." "The rioters were therefore warned to desist and disperse or I should be compelled to fire and such warning was given in an adequate manner. (*c*) The rioters however would not desist or disperse and I therefore ordered...... (*d*) to fire. The moment the rioters showed signs of dispersing (*e*) I ceased fire and had the wounded tended, and (*f*) sent by ambulance to hospital."

I attach a few explanations which will make clear some of the points against which I have put letters in the above formula or statement.

Note (*a*)—" In my opinion " is important as the officer is the judge on the spot and full credit will be given to him for his personal opinion. If " in my opinion " is not stated the question of fact becomes more accentuated. If there is a Magistrate present it is his duty to ask the officer to order firing if he considers it necessary but it must be remembered that if the Magistrate loses his nerve and asks for firing unnecessarily the officer becomes liable for unnecessary fire also so it is necessary to be guided by full consideration of what is in note (*b*) below. Consideration should also be had to whether lesser measures such as hitting with butts, seizing a ringleader, etc., would do.

Note (*b*)—If the rioters started looting and damaging property, or knocking down or throwing stones at peaceful citizens or the detachment, so that there was real danger to life or property or of pushing back the detachment from its position, firing would be justified. Here the great legal principle is self-defence and as an officer of the State and therefore an upholder of law and order it is an obligation on an officer to see to the defence of property, life and the safety of his detachment.

The officer should have facts ready such as " I saw men breaking down the doors of houses or two of my men were rendered senseless by stones, etc."

Note (*c*)—There should be no doubt that the rioters heard the warning order. Usually this is given by sounding a bugle or whistle, then stepping forward and warning the crowd in a loud voice that unless they immediately dispersed fire will be opened. In cross-examination a hostile prosecution is very prone to try to prove that no adequate warning was given. Firing without warning is only justified in an emergency when the rioters are armed with lethal weapons and are actually burning and looting houses and beating or killing people.

Note (*d*)—It should be stated here whether individuals, a section, etc., were ordered to fire. The great legal principle here is the use of minimum force requisite.

Note (*e*)—The moment there are signs of dispersal fire should be stopped as the object of the fire has been obtained and the principle of minimum force is being complied with. It is also important as in cross-examination a hostile prosecution is apt to bring up all the cases of shots in the back as proof that fire was continued too long.

Note (*f*)—The point of not attending to the wounded was severely criticised by the Hunter Committee as showing a lack of humanity and impartiality in one whose duty is to maintain law and order. In war one tends the enemy's wounded and equal care should be shown to misguided people who get wounded during riots. (Medical arrangements should be made beforehand.)

12. In addition, a report on the following lines may be directed to be compiled properly and carefully by the senior Police Officer, as if it were the First Information Report prescribed under the Criminal Procedure Code and got attested by the Magistrate on the spot, so that charges of concoction and differing accounts by the two branches of administration which constitute most often the biggest headache during the course of an enquiry subsequently may be avoided.

Model Report:

1. Date and time—

(*a*) When police called out...........

(*b*) When police action started.........

(*c*) When police action completed.........

2. Place and Area affected by the disturbance—

... ...

3. Nature of disturbance—

(*a*) Known cause...........

(*b*) Attitude of the mob.........

(*c*) Whether mob armed and how.........

4. Local authorities—

(*a*) Whether magistrate present.............. (give the name of magistrate)

(*b*) Whether Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, promulgated.

5. Police Arrangements—

(*a*) Strength of police party and name of the officer in command.........

(*b*) Dispositions...........

(*c*) Mobility...........

(*d*) Wireless...........

(*e*) Medical...........

6. Police Action—

(*a*) Warning by Magistrate (time)..........

(*b*) Who ordered to open fire................

(*c*) Number of rounds fired, how fired and by whom (Name of N. C. O. or constables) fired.........

(*d*) Who ordered to cease fire.........

(*e*) Distance of the crowd from the main force at the time of firing.........

(*f*) Casualties :—

(i) Search of casualties and results.......

(ii) First Aid rendered.........

(iii) Names, parentage. and addresses of casualties...........

(iv) Removal of casualties (place to be mentioned)...........

(v) Whether inquest over dead body/bodies held.........

(vi) Receipt for bodies and arms and ammunition found, if any.........

(vii) If not possible to remove casualties whether doctor sent for and guard posted on casualties.........

(*g*) Patrol area with Magistrate to restore confidence...........

Signature of the Police Officer in Command.

I....... .... (name of the Magistrate of the.........class acting under Section 130 of the Criminal Procedure Code required......... (name and Police Officer in Command) to disperse an unlawful assembly by......at......

......o'clock on........*Signature of Magistrate.* It is quite true that the details of the formula set out above as well as the report more or less mentioning the details set out above are now followed and compiled but it would be better if clear instructions are issued so that inexperienced officers and magistrates may not be puzzled as to what to do and commit mistakes. Recently in Madras when disturbances on a large scale were anticipated in connection with the S. R. C. report agitation, the Chief Presidency Magistrate who has been till recently an able Civil Judge consulted me as to what should be done if firing had to be ordered.

13. In this connection, I would also suggest that the education of the higher police officers can be carried a step further by the police journals publishing short critical studies of well-known riots and disturbances in the past and the lessons to be drawn from them, namely, the " Do's " and " Don't." There is a wealth of excellent published material in our country to which little attention has been paid till now, namely the blue-books published by the Government of India regarding Kanpur Riots, the Hunter Committee Report on the Punjab Disturbances and the publication of the Government of Madras on the Kotapakonda Riots and the publication by the Government of Mysore, namely the Visvesarayya Committee's Report on the Disturbances in the Bangalore City. There is also an excellent publication by Major-General Gwynn on Imperial Policing which deal with Moplah Riots in Malabar, etc. In addition India 1919 to India 1932–33 annually published by the Government of India, edited by Rushbrook Williams, Coatman used to devote a section to riots and disturbances all over India during those years. Similarly the Annual Madras Police Administration Reports. These objective studies by distinguished persons based upon a wealth of material constitute the best source of education for our higher police officers.

14. Educating the police officers alone is not sufficient because the magistracy and judiciary also must realise their own responsibilities. Since separation of the Judiciary from the Executive there has been some weakening of the realisation of their own responsibilities for the maintenance of Law and Order by the magistracy and the judiciary which constitute only another limb of the State. There has been far too much of a hypercritical outlook born of a sub-conscious bias against the police almost amounting to a presumption that the police must be in the wrong until the contrary is proved and not unoften a desire to play to the gallery if not worse, namely, play communal politics. They play straight into the hands of unscrupulous lawyers and politicians whose curry and rice depends on maintaining the idea that anything conducted by the Police must necessarily be brutal and illegal and anything put forward by them must necessarily be a tissue of falsehoods and concoctions. This tendency is unfortunately more marked in the superior rather than in the inferior courts for obvious reasons. This mentality fortunately is undergoing change and for which we see hopeful signs like the decisions of High Courts and the Supreme Court becoming infused with a more and more practical outlook and departing from the anti-police outlook of the past. In the City of Madras where separation of the judiciary and executive has been completed, we find the subordinate magistracy consisting of unexperienced law graduates inclined to be anti-police in the beginning but with experience we have found them to be new as balanced and practical and co-operative with the police as the older executive magistrates. This process can be accelerated by the Central and the State Governments issuing co-ordinating circulars from time to time regarding action to be taken before disturbances and after disturbances and also publicising particular commendable acts by the police and the magistracy who have averted grave disturbances and promoted the welfare of the public and by getting them acquainted with works like L. S. Penrose on objective study of crowd behaviour, S. K. Ghose, I. P. S. Law Breakers and Keepers of the Peace and other useful matter. In fact,

it is the ignorance and want of wordly knowledge which has been responsible far more for magisterial and judicial irresponsibility than any deliberate desire to be uncooperative.

15. But the educating of the police and the judiciary is of no use unless the public plays its part. Hence it is a welcome sign that in our Republican State on the whole, public opinion, unless it is poisoned at the source by irresponsible politicians and a reptile press is always in favour of measures for preserving order. Modern States can educate public opinion now as at no other time through the radio, press conferences and speeches on the Floors of the Legislatures. In the State of Madras where the press is on the whole sober and the Legislature takes a realistic view, we have always found support for any drastic action that we had to take both outside the court and in the court.

16. To sum up, neither the policy underlying the dispersal of unruly mobs by force nor the rules relating thereto require any change.

17. The need only is for strong Home Ministries which we are now having and the application of that strength wisely and humanely as we are on the whole doing.

THE OBSOLESCENCE OF DUAL CONTROL

BY

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The dual control now exercised over the district police by the superior officers of the police department and the Collector is a hang-over of imperial administration. The foundation of the pre-British system was the village police consisting of the hereditary headman of the village with his scribe (Karnam), the watcher and his assistants, the vettis. These officials were subject to the District or Pergunna officers. These again were answerable to the Governor of the Province. There was no division of authority and all power, whether Revenue, Judicial, military or police was concentrated in the same functionaries throughout the several classes. They were not fettered by forms of procedure or rules of law. When a crime was committed the inhabitants of the village were held responsible. They were bound to produce the perpetrator or to make good the loss or were subjected to fine. If they succeeded in tracing the criminal in another village the responsibility was transferred to it. The system was no doubt rude and action was often arbitrary, but it imposed upon all an interest in maintaining order. Under vigorous control, such a system repressed crime but it had to be admitted that efficiency depended on the personal character of the individual in authority.

The British took over the system exactly as they found it but altered it to the extent that village officers were no longer held answerable as it was thought unjust to penalise them for failure of success. The principle of joint responsibility was abandoned and owing to the peculiar frame-work of Indian society the interest of the people was confined to their own villages, no solicitude being felt for matters beyond their limits. They had, therefore, no incentive in joining the hue and cry to trace the thief who had robbed their neighbours.

Further under the British dispensation every fine or removal of a watchman or village officer was subject to the revision of the Board of Revenue. Such divided control weakened efficiency and village headmen relieved from responsibility were found often in league with thieves. Also, the village watchmen selected originally from the predatory tribes instead of serving as a check became their allies. This rotten system received statutory recognition in Regulation XI of 1816. According to section 48 of that Regulation, the Revenue establishment was not considered as distinct from the Police establishment but was employed equally in police and revenue duties. Also, according to section 25 of the same enactment, Tahsildars were ex-officio heads of police with the duty of maintaining the peace and of reporting to the District Magistrate all acts which they may do and all material information which they may receive connected with their police duties. This led to gross abuses which is testified to by the following passage from the letter of Mr. Hall, Collector of South Arcot, written more than a hundred years ago :—

> " I must confess that it does not seem to me to be a matter to create surprise that instances occurred in which the natives have had recourse to illegal and cruel modes of inflicting pain for the purpose of making defaulters pay

their dues when it is remembered that their reputations for activity and zeal depend upon a punctual realisation of government dues within prescribed periods and that they have had to collect what has been said by general consent to be an excessive amount of land rent."

Thus it will be perceived that the collection of land revenue was entrusted to the very class who had from time immemorial been accustomed to practise the most cruel and violent tortures upon the persons of the unfortunate prisoners in their custody, accused or suspected of crime.

These abuses became so widespread that a Commission was set up for the investigation of alleged cases of torture in the Madras Presidency. In their report dated 16th April 1855 to the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George, the Commissioners remarked that:—

(*a*) The evil is of enormous proportions calling for an immediate and effective remedy.

(*b*) It is reasonable to look for such remedy in the separation of the Revenue and Police functions.

(*c*) It is improbable that citizens will obtain redress from a Tahsildar for an injury inflicted possibly under his orders or at any rate, in the discharge of the duty of collection of government revenues.

(*d*) The Police cannot be organised or kept in the requisite state of discipline and efficiency unless it is commanded by an officer who could give his whole undivided time and energies exclusively to that object and who should be immediately responsible to the Government for the peace of the whole district.

On examining this report, the Government of Madras in their letter dated 14th August, 1855 addressed to the Government of India, stated that the remedy proposed was the separation of the police from revenue functions, the appointment of a Superintendent of Police for each district and an Inspector-General of Police for the whole Presidency. In reviewing these proposals the Court of Directors of the East India Company in their despatch of 23rd July 1856 from London remarked that they did not favour the proposal to make the Superintendent of Police in each district answerable to the Collector and also to the Inspector-General of Police and that from the Magistrate's position and nature of duties and engagements could not be vested with any control over that officer. The Hon'ble Walter Elliot, member of the Governor's Council in his Minute dated 4th June, 1858 remarked as follows :—

"In Bombay the Superintendent of Police is a subordinate to the Magistrate. But there they have no Inspector-General of Police and the creation of such an officer with full control over the whole police administration entirely alters the position and subordination of District Superintendents. I do not see how these officers can be placed under the District Magistrate in any respect when they are directly subordinate to the Inspector-General of Police, who of course will be subordinate to the Government."

Mr. T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras in his Minutes of Consolidation dated 4th January 1859 has recorded in paragraph 15 as follows :—

"The Hon'ble the Court of Directors recommended that the Police be entirely separated from all connection with the Revenue branch of the administration and that the village no less than the stipendiary police be under the superintendence of the Inspector-General of Police and his District Superintendents."

In paragraph 17 he has recorded that an Act should be drafted by Mr. Mayne, the Professor of Law in the Madras University and after

approval by the Government should be carried by Mr. W. Robinson, Inspector-General of Police designate to Calcutta who should personally communicate with Mr. Hall, the member for Madras in the Legislative Council with a view to its being passed into law at an early date.

The draft Bill was accordingly prepared and it was the original intention of the Government of Lord Harris to deprive the Magistrates of all executive control over the Police, but before the Bill was passed Sir Charles Trevelyan had become the Governor of Madras and he decided that the Superintendents of Police should be placed under the control of the District Magistrates. The preamble to the Act was, therefore, modified to read as follows:—

> " It is expedient to make the Police force throughout the Madras Presidency a more efficient instrument *at the disposal of the Magistrate* for the prevention and detection of crime."

The Bill as modified above was passed into law as Act XXIV of 1859. It is this enactment which is the basis of the dual control now exercised over the District Police.

The system of police introduced in 1861 though an improvement over previous systems had many inherent defects. A Police Commission was, therefore, constituted in 1902 and one of its terms of reference related to the subject of supervision exercised by the magistracy over the police. The Commission recommended the continuance of magisterial control but the Maharaja of Darbhanga, who was a member of the Commission, submitted a note of dissent dated 30th May 1903. In this note he stated that he cannot conceive a more effective system of police if the District Magistrate and the Police are to remain connected. He pointed out that as long ago as 1838 Sir Frederick Halliday observed with old-fashioned directness of speech that the union of thief-catcher with Collector of Revenue is anomalous in theory and mischievous in practice. He also pointed out that as a matter of temporary convenience, the Police Commission of 1860 recommended the subordination of the police to the Magistracy and that it is worth recalling that Sir Bartle Frere while moving the second reading of Act V of 1861 in the Legislative Council at Calcutta expressed a hope that the recommendation in favour of the Magistracy " based upon prejudices of long standing " would be given up and that the principle adopted by the Police Commission that " as a rule there should be complete severance between the Magistracy and the Police " would at no distant date be fully and completely carried out. Sir Henry Prinsep, who was examined as a witness before the Police Commission of 1902 declared himself to be in favour of creating a separate Police Department quite independent of the control of the Magistrate.

It will thus be seen that several experienced administrators expressed themselves in favour of cutting the nexus between the Police and the Magistracy both prior to and at the time of the Police Commission of 1860 and the Police Commission of 1902. Sixty years have since elapsed and it is certainly appropriate to re-examine the position. What is the necessity in this age of modernity and of vastly improved communications for one department of Government to be controlled by another department? This is the age of specialisation and there is no doubt that Police work is highly technical. A Collector or for that matter, any officer of any other department can have only a vague notion of Police operations.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the enormous amount of revenue, developmental, welfare and miscellaneous business for which a Collector is responsible, renders it next to impossible, for him to find any time for Police matters, and in any case the separation of police functions from the Collector is a natural corollary to the separation of the judiciary from the executive. The exercise of police functions by the Collector will also not

been in accord with his position as a development and welfare officer.

With the abolition of the Zamindary system the Collector is now a party to land disputes and it is desirable that the police should be independent of him to be able to discharge their duties impartially. The same conclusion is reached when one considers that the Collector's subordinates are now the custodians of heavy public funds and might be involved in irregularities.

With a democratic set-up in the country and with elected representatives of the people stationed throughout the districts there is an adequate check on police operations and there is, therefore, no need for the police to be supervised by any other department of government apart from the usual supervision at Secretariat level.

In view of all these reasons it is urged that the police be made completely independent of the magistracy.

REPORT ON THE 4(i)j CONFERENCE–

INFORMANT

BY

SRI N. KRISHNASWAMI, M.Sc., I.P.S., (*Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crimes, Madras*)

From casual enquiries I find a great number of people quite ill-informed about the Madras 4(i) j Conference of 1956. As a matter of fact, many in government positions had not heard of it and I think it is most unfortunate that a matter of such public importance should have attracted so little public interest. I am therefore setting out below a brief report on the Conference in the hope that Government and the people will become fully alive to the machinations of the Madras State underworld.

A word, at the outset, in explanation of the name of the Conference. The first forum of its kind, organized in Madras State by all lovers of liquor, it decided to call itself the 4(i)j Conference after section 4(i)j of the Madras Prohibition Act which made consumption of liquor punishable, and to the repeal of which, the Conference had dedicated itself.

The whole thing started with the decision of the Supreme Court in the Pesikaka case. (Behram Khurshid Pesikaka *vs.* State of Bombay – 1955 – Cr. L. J.–215- AIR – 1955 – SC. 123). When the decision in this case was announced, it was received with mixed feelings all over Madras State, amongst those sections of the people, who consumed liquor without permits or in excess of the permitted limits. In secret taverns and private pubs anxious heads huddled together and asked the same question-where do we stand now in the light of the Pesikaka decision ? The law was bad enough, but was case law going to make matters worse ? Clearly an important situation had arisen, and what better could they do, than call for a Conference.

And so the Conference met on the night of Saturday, the 25th December 1956 somewhere in Madras State. The proceedings were held in camera for obvious reasons. The delegates, or at least a majority of them were not only serious but also sober, which indicated clearly that the Conference meant business. After a brief introductory speech – hiccups precluded a longer one - the Chairman moved that the various subjects be taken up for discussion without ado.

The first subject was of course, the latest Supreme Court decision, and here discussion was ably guided by a few veteran members who had several acquittals to their credit and had a thorough grasp of the law. The preliminary discussion at once brought into the open, the vexed question of Burden of Proof. Members talked with great heat on how the time honoured law of burden of proof — that it always rested on the prosecutor to prove the offence — was being reduced to a dead letter. If an accused person sought the protection of an exception to a law, Section 105 of the Evidence Act put the burden on him of proving that he was entitled to the protection of that exception. If a person was accused of consuming liquor, the prosecution now sought to shift the burden on him, of proving that he consumed liquor that was not prohibited ! What nonsense, said the Chairman, things were becoming absurd ! At this rate, how could men drink ? As a matter of fact, how could men live ? Were they mice or men to be living in conditions of such slavery ?

Mr. Y, one of the most erudite legal minds of the Conference sought to clarify the effect of the Pesikaka decision, and thus throw light on the matter where till then, only heat prevailed. The Pesikaka decision, he explained, arose out of the Balsara decision, according to which Section 13(*b*) of the Bombay Prohibition Act (corresponding to sec. 4(i)j of the Madras Prohibition Act) was held inoperative in respect of medicinal and toilet preparations (cheers) as the Bombay Act contained no exception clause in favour of such preparations. In the

Pesikaka case, he went on, the Supreme Court examined two issues :

(*a*) whether the Balsara decision was equivalent to an enacted exception clause to the Bombay Act and

(*b*) if so, whether the burden of proof shifted to whoever sought the protection of the exception clause.

The Bench gave as many findings on these issues as there were judges on it, and so the issues were referred to a Constitution Bench. Here again, said Mr. Y, opinion was divided and a majority opinion finally emerged that the burden of proof lay on the prosecution.

At this point there was loud cheering and cries of "Long live Balsara," "Long live Pesikaka" rent the air, and the Chairman had to repeatedly call for order. Mr. Y, continuing, said that such rejoicing was rather premature, because unlike the Bombay Act, the Madras Act had a legally enacted exception clause, and persons seeking the protection of this clause would automatically have the burden of proof on them. It must be remembered that the Bombay Act had no such exception clause, and it was this that led through the Balsara decision to the favourable Pesikaka decision. A superficial reading of the Pesikaka decision was therefore misleading. And more important, opinion on the Supreme Court was still divided. It was therefore very necessary :

(*a*) that they should fight the matter again at the Supreme Court and re-establish the time honoured law on burden of proof shorn of all restrictions and exceptions and

(*b*) that till then, they should continue to mislead lower courts by claiming the benefit of the Pesikaka decision.

With Mr. Y's masterly exposition, the Conference became very clear on the issues involved and a resolution was unanimously passed on the basis of the two conclusions put forth by him. The Conference then went on to the other subjects which of course were of comparatively less importance. The proposal to admit illicit distillers as members was voted down, as the majority of the members felt that distillers were so to say, the capitalist class in the liqour world, and the restriction of the membership to the consumer class would protect their interests better. It was also resolved to affiliate the Conference with the I.A.L.L. (International Association of Liquor Lovers) which would secure the membership a wide range of cheap liquor through improved import, export and smuggling programmes. The setting up of a Planning Sub-Committee was also decided on, with the following terms of reference :—

(*a*) Preparation of a consolidated list of loopholes in the Prohibition Act and rules,

(*b*) Preparing the legal ground for a fight in the Supreme Court to obtain for accused persons for all time, freedom from the burden of proof, and

(*c*) Examination in consultation with the illicit Distillers Association, the opening of a number of laboratories for research on cheaper methods of production of liquor, Essences, Varnishes, Asavas and Arishtas and on cheap, quick and effective reagents for making Methylated spirits and varnishes portable.

Summing up at the close of the Conference, the Chairman said they had a very useful meeting indeed and members now knew where exactly they stood. The setting up of the Planning Sub-Committee was an excellent idea, and there was much to be expected from it. Difficult times lay ahead. The Prohibition law was becoming more and more rigorous every year. Already rumours were afloat that legislation was in the offing to make sentences more deterrent. And then the police had taken over prohibition, and enforcement was tightening up like hell. But with all this, said the Chairman, they had reason not to be disheartened. As long as they had courage and liquor they could fight. And they always had on their side, the law of laws — 'Every law has its Loopholes.'

"நாய் துப்பறிந்தது"

(திரு. பொ. பரமகுரு, எம். ஏ., பி. எல்.)

(மாவட்டப் போலீஸ் சூப்பிரெண்டெண்டண்டு, கடலூர்)

(குறிப்பு: இந்த நாடகம் சென்னை வானொலி நிலையத்திலிருந்து ஒலி பரப்பப்பட்டது. சென்னை வானொலி நிலைய ஆணையாளரின் அனுமதியின்பேரில் இந்த நாடகம் இங்கு பிரசுரிக்கப்படுகிறது.)

நாடக பாத்திரங்கள்

தேவா	...	துப்பறியும் நாய்
பசுபதி, கமலா	...	இளந் தம்பதிகள்
கருப்பன், சுப்பன்	...	இரு வழிப்பறித்திருடர்கள்
கிழவன்	...	கருப்பனின் தாத்தா
கடைக்காரன்	...	
போலீஸ்காரர்	...	
இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்	...	
நீதிபதி	..	

(அலை ஓசை. தூரத்தில் வானொலியின் இசை. 'கார்' ஊதல்களின் ஒலி இடையிடையே திடீரென ஒரு பெண்ணின் அபயக்குரல்)

கருப்பன் : (அதட்டி) ஊம், சத்தமில்லாமே எல்லாங் கழட்டு; இல்லே, இதோ பார் கத்தி, குத்திடுவேன் !

சுப்பன் : (அவசரமாக) ஊம், ஊம் ! ஆகட்டும் சீக்கிரம் !

கமலா : (நடுக்கத்துடன்) அட, பாவிகளா ! இதென்ன அக்கிரமம் கடற் கரையிலே!

கரு : (பசுபதியைத் தட்டி, கனத்த குரலில்) ஏய், என்ன முழிக்கிறே ?

சுப்ப : (ஏளனமாக) சரித்தான் நாயினா ! உடம்பு புண்ணாகாமே உள்ளதக் கொடுக்கச் சொல்லறயா, அல்லது.........

பசு : (பதட்டத்துடன்) இந்தா, முதல்லே என் சட்டையை விடு ! ஏன் வீண் வம்பு கமலா, இந்தக் கயவர்களிடம் வாதம் பண்ணாமே இருக் கிறதக் கழட்டிக் கொடுத்துவிடு.

கரு : (அதிகாரத்துடன்) சட், வாயை மூடு !

சுப்ப : (அவசரமாக) சும்மா பேத்தாதே, நாயினா, காரியம் ஆகட்டும்.

கம : (வெறுப்புடன்) இந்தாங்கடா, கொலைகாரங்களா ! எடுத்துக் கொண்டு தொலைந்து போங்கள்.

கரு : (எண்ணும் வகையில்) கழுத்துச் செயின், கைப்பை, மோதிரம்......... சரி ! ஏய், மாப்பிள்ளை, எடு உன் வாச்சியும், மணிபாசியும் !

சுப்ப : (அவசரமாக) ஊம், ஊம், சீக்கிரம் ! வா, வா ! நேரமாச்சுது.

கரு : (பேசிக்கொண்டே நடத்தல்) வர்றேன், மிஸ்தர் ! சும்மா அலட்டிக் காதே வீடு போய்ச் சேரு.

(கமலா பயத்தாலும் பதட்டத்தாலும் அழல்)

பசு : (ஆறுதலுடன்) அடி, அசடே ! அழாதே ! இனி ஆக வேண்டியதைக் கவனிப்போம், வா !

கம : (விம்மலுடன்) இதற்குத்தான் அப்பவே இந்த தெற்கு பீச்சுக்கு ஒதுக்கமா வரவேண்டாமென்று சொன்னேன். நீங்க கேட்டாத் தானே ?

பசுபதி : (பரபரப்புடன்) சரி, சரி ! நட, நட......... ! அட, இதென்ன, இங்கே ஒரு கைத்துண்டு? சரி தான், அந்தப் போக்கிரிகள் அவசரத் திலே போட்டுட்டுப்போய் விட்டார்கள். அதுவும் நல்லதுதான். அடை யாளத்திற்கு இத்துண்டு இங்கேயே இருக்கட்டும். நாம் சென்று போலீஸிற்குத் தகவல் கொடுப்போம், வா.

(இருவரும் பெருமூச்சுடன் நடத்தல்)

(கார்கள் ஓடல், அவற்றில் ஊதல்களின் ஒலி இடையிடையே தூரத்தில் போலீஸ்காரரின் ஊதல் ஓசை)

பசு : (ஆர்வத்தோடு) அதோ, பீட் கான்ஸ்டபில்! வா ! நடந்ததைச் சொல்லுவோம்.

போ : என்ன சார், அவசரம் ? ஏன் இப்படி ஓடிவர்றீங்க ?

பசு : ஒன்றுமில்லை ! இது என் மனைவி. நாங்களிருவரும் கடலருகில் காற்று வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். திடீரென இரு போக்கிரிகள் தோன்றி, கத்தியைக் காட்டி மிரட்டி எங்களிடமிருந்த பணம், நகை எல்லாம் பறித்துக் கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள்.

போ : அப்படியா ? அவங்க எந்தப் பக்கம் போனாங்க ?

கம : இதோ, இப்படி வடக்குப் பக்கமா.........!

போ : சரி, முதல்லே போலீஸ் உதவிக்குப் போன் செய்வோம் வாங்க. (போன் டயல் செய்யும் ஓசை) ஹலோ, 93 கன்ட்ரோல் ரூமா ? நான், பீட் பி. ஸி. 144, திருவல்லிக்கேணி பீச்சிலிருந்து பேசறேன். சுமார் கால் மணிக்கு முன்னே தெற்கு பீச்சு கடலோரத்திலே இரு போக் கிரிகள் கத்தியைக் காட்டி மிரட்டி ஒரு இளம்தம்பதிகளிடமிருந்து

பணம் நகை எல்லாம் பறித்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்களாம். உடனே போலீஸ் உதவியும், துப்பறியும் நாயும் தேவை. நாங்கள் இங்கு பீச்சிலேயே காத்திருக்கிறோம். உடனே வரவும்.

(கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம் ஒலி பெருக்கியின் புர்புர் ஓசை)

பேச்சு : கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம் காலிங் மைக் 5 ! மைக் 5 உடனே புறப்பட்டு துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவாவுடனும், இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் உடனும் சென்று, திருவல்லிக்கேணி தெற்கு பீச்சில் பி. ஸி. 144-யை சந்திக்கவும். அங்கு ஒரு வழிப்பறி நடந்துவிட்டது கால் மணிக்கு முன்.........ஓவர் !

குரல் : (மைக்கில் பதில்) மைக் 5, காலிங் கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம் ! கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம் கொடுத்த செய்தி கிடைத்தது. இதோ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவாவுடன் வழிப்பறி நடந்த இடத்திற்குச் செல்கிறார். ஓவர் !

(கார் புறப்படும் ஓசை. சிறிது ஓசை; நிற்கும் ஓசை. கதவு திறத்தல்.
நாய் குலைத்தல். ஆட்கள் நடமாட்டம்)

போ : சார், இதோ, சமீபந்தான் நிகழ்ச்சி நடந்த இடம். இவர்களிருவரும் தான் பறி கொடுத்த தம்பதிகள். இவர் பெயர் திரு. பசுபதி.

இன் : அப்படியா ! என்ன மிஸ்டர் பசுபதி, அந்தப் போக்கிரிகள் உங்களை ஏதாவது தொட்டார்களா ?

பசு : ஆமா, சார். என் முதுகிலே ஒரு அடி கொடுத்தான் ஒருவன், மற்றவன் என் சட்டையின் முன் பாகத்தைப் பிடித்திழுத்து மிரட்டினான். தவிர, அவர்களது கைத்துண்டு ஒன்றும் நிகழ்ச்சி நடந்த இடத்தில் கிடக்கிறது.

இன் : நல்லது நாம் நிகழ்ச்சி நடந்த இடத்திற்குச் செல்வோம், வாருங்கள்.

(மைக் 5 ஒலி பெருக்கியின் 'புர், புர்' ஓசை)

பேச்சு : மைக் 5 காலிங் கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம் - துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவாவும், இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும் திருவல்லிக்கேணி தெற்கு பீச்சில் நிகழ்ச்சி நடந்த இடத்திற்குச் சென்றுள்ளனர். விசாரணை நடக்கிறது. ஓவர் !

(தாமதம்)

(மெதுவாக கதவு தட்டும் சப்தம். பின், சற்று பலமாகத் தட்டுதல்.
திடீரென்று கதவு திறத்தல்)

கருப்பன் : (அவசரமாக) ஏ, கிழவா ! உனக்கென்ன காது செவுடா ?

கிழவன் : (நிதானமாக) இல்லை, கருப்பா.........! எழுந்து வந்து திறக்கு முன்னே.........

சுப்பன் : சரி, சரி. மூச்சு விடாமே, முதல்லே உள்ளே போ, உள்ளே போ,

கருப்பன்: (பரபரப்புடன்) ஊம், மூடு, மூடு. கதவு மூடு சட் 'னு'

(கதவு அவசரமாக மூடப்படும் சப்தம்)

கிழவன்: (ஆர்வத்துடன்) என்ன பசங்களா, நல்ல வேட்டையா ? ஏதாவது சிக்குச்சா ?

கரு: (அலட்சியமாக) ஊம், ஊம், எல்லாம் ஆச்சு ! ஆமா, டேய் சுப்பா, அந்த மணிப் பாசியும், பொம்பள பையும் என்ன செஞ்சே ?

சுப்ப: (எக்காளமாக) என்ன அண்ணே, நம்ம கிட்டே இது கூடவா சொல்லணும் ? உள்ளத எடுத்துக்கிட்டு அந்த இரண்டையும் உட்டுக்கிட்டா சிட்டேன் நம்ம முள் வேலியிலே !

கரு: (திருப்தியுடன்) சபாஷ், ரொம்ப சரி.

கிழவன்: (ஆர்வத்தோடு) ஆமா, மொத்தம் என்ன தேறும் ?

கரு: (அலட்சியமாக) ஒண்ணும் அதிகமில்லே, தாத்தா ! ஒரு செயின், மோதிரம், வாச்சு, மணிபர்ஸிலே பத்து ரூபா சில்லறை, அந்தப் பொம்பள பையிலே என்னென்னமோ லொட்டு லொசுகு கிடந்திச்சு, அவ்வளவு தான் !

கிழவன்: (அதிருப்தியுடன்) பூ, இம்புட்டுத்தானு ? என் காலத்திலே ஒரு வழிப் பறினு சும்மா வண்டி வண்டியாகத் தட்டிட்டு வரமாட்டமா ?

சுப்ப: (கிண்டலாக) என்னது, குப்பையாவா ? சரி, சும்மா கதை விடாதே, தாத்தா ! உன் காலத்திலே வேணுமினு நீ உங்கம்மா முந்தியிலே ஏதாவது காலணு, அரையணு முடிச்சவிழ்த்திருப்பே ! அத்த வுட்டுட்டு இப்ப ஏதோ டம்பமா பேசறியே.........! எல்லாம் தெரியும் தாத்தா.

கரு: (கண்டிப்புடன்) டேய், சுப்பா, தாத்தட்டே ஏண்டா வீண் வம்புக்கு போறே ? சும்மா இருடா !

சுப்ப: (சமாதானமாய்) பின்ன, என்ன இந்தக் கிழவன் வெறுங்கையாலேயே முழம்போடுருனே, அது நம்மகிட்டே நடக்குமா ?

கரு: (ஏளனமாய்) சரிதாண்டா, நீ பெரிய புலிதான், எனக்குத் தெரியும். சும்மா உளறுதே !

சுப்ப: (பதட்டத்தோடு) டேய் கருப்பா, என் கைத்துண்டை எங்கேயோ நழுவ விட்டுட்டேண்டா ?

கிழவன்: (அச்சத்தோடு) அட, பசங்களா, சாக்கிரதையா வராமே இப்படி செஞ்சிட்டு வந்திட்டீங்களே ? இப்ப என்னமோ, போலீஸ்காரங்க துப்பறியும் நாய் பயக்கி வச்சிருக்காங்களாம். அது நம்ம தொட்ட இடம், துணிமணி எல்லாம் மோப்பம் பிடிச்சு குத்தவாளிங்களெ

தொயந்துபோய் பொசுக்குணு புடிச்சிக்குதாம். எங்க காலத்திலே நாயக் கண்டதாரு, நரியைக் கண்டதாரு ? எல்லாம் இந்த சிவத்தத் தொப்பிகாரங்கதான் எ ங் க ளை க் கட்டி மா ர டி ச் கி க் க னு கிடப்பாங்க.

கரு : (அலட்சியமாக) ஊம், நாயாவது, நரியாவது ? எல்லாம் 'டூப்பு' தாத்தா ! இந்த போலீஸ் புலிங்களே நம்மகிட்டே ததிங்கணத்தோம் போடும்போது, பாவம் அந்த நாய்ங்க என்ன செய்யப் போகுது ? தாத்தா, நம்மல ஒண்ணும் 'டச்சு' பண்ண முடியாது.

சுப்பன் : (எச்சரிக்கையாய்) டேய், கருப்பா, அப்படிச் சொல்லிவிடாதே ! போனவாரங்கூட நம்ம கரிவரதனேயும், கட்டாரியையுங் காட்டிக் கொடுத்தது அந்த துப்பறியும் நாய்தாளும்.

கிழவன் : (ஆமோதித்து) பாத்தியா, பாத்தியா, நாங்கூட அப்படித்தான் கேள்விப்பட்டேன்; என்னமோ, அந்த ஆண்டவந்தான் உங்களே காப்பாத்தனம்.

கரு : (தைரியமாக) நீ ஒண்ணும் கவலைப்படாதே, தாத்தா ! இப்ப நீ ஆண்டவன் பூசையை நிறுத்திட்டு, எங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது தீனியிருந்தா போடு.

சுப்ப : கருப்பா, நமக்கு ஒண்ணும் வேண்டாம். நான் போறேன்.

கிழவன் : ஏம்பா, நீ எங்கே போறே இப்போ ?

சுப்ப : (சலிப்புடன்) எங்கேயா ? போலீஸ்டேசனுக்கு. சும்மா கிடப்பியா, எங்கே போறே, ஏன் போறேயிண்ணு எப்பவும் கேட்டு உசிரே வாங்கறயே ? வேறெங்கே போவேன், என் வீட்டுக்குத்தான்.

கரு : (அதட்டி) டேய், தாத்தா கேட்டதிலே என்னடா தப்பு ? இதுக் குள்ளே அந்த தீக்குச்சிங்க நம்மள தேடு தேடு'ன்னு தேடிகிட்டு எங்கும் திக்கு முக்காடி நிப்பாங்க. உன் வீடுவேறே மாட்டுக்குப்பத்திலே ஒரு மைல் தூரத்திலே இருக்கு. இப்ப நீ போய்.........

சுப்ப : (அலட்சியமாக) சரிதான், விடுன்னே ! இந்தச் சிங்கஞ் சுப்பன் கிட்டேயா அந்த சிவப்புத் தலை சிப்பாய்ங்க பாச்சா பலிக்கும் ? ஊம், மூச்சு.........! இவரே ஒண்ணும் நாடிக்கமுடியாது.

கிழவன் : (எச்சரிக்கையாய்) என்னமோப்பா, கிழவன் சொல்றேன் ! நீங்க ரெண்டுபேரும் கொஞ்சநா சாக்கிரதையா நடமாடனும், அவ்வளவு தான் !

கரு : (ஆமோதித்து) டேய் சுப்பா ! அதுவும் சரிதான் ! நீ வேறே உன் துண்ட எங்கோ நழுவவுட்டுட்டு வந்துட்டே ! அதனலே ரொம்ப சாக்ரத !

சுப்ப : (திடமாய்) சரிசரி ! நான் கவனிச்சுக்குறேன். நீ அந்த செயினையும், மோதிரத்தையும் இப்பக் கொடு. நாளை நம்ம சேட்டிடம் மாத்தி, பணம் வாங்கியாறேன். அப்புறம் பகிந்துக்கலாம். எல்லா சொத்தும் ஒரு கையிலே இருந்தா நல்லதில்லை, பாரு !

கரு : அதுவும் சரிதான் ! இதோ அதுகள நீயே எடுத்துப்போ ! ஆனா, சர்வ சாக்கிரதை !

சுப்ப : நான் வர்றேன் ! நாளை சந்திக்கிறேன் !

(கதவு திறக்க சுப்பன் போக கதவு மீண்டும் மூடப்படுதல்)

(அலை ஓசை-தூரத்தில் வானொலியின் இசை)

இன் : என்ன, மிஸ்டர் பசுபதி ! இதுதான் வழிப்பறி நடந்த இடமா ?

பசு : ஆமா சார் ! இதோ அவர்கள் விட்டுப்போன துண்டு கூட கிடக்கிறது.

இன் : உங்கள் சட்டையின் முன் பாகத்தையும் பிடித்தார்கள் அல்லவா ?

பசு : ஆமா ! இதோ இங்குதான் சார் !

இன் : நல்லது ! இந்தா பி. சி. 144, இவரது சட்டையையும், அந்தத் துண்டை நாய் தேவாவை நுகர்ந்து மோப்பம் பிடிக்கச் சொல்.

போ : " கம் ஆன் தேவா ! சுமல் தி டவல்! சுமல்! சுமல்! எஸ், சுமல் தி ஷர்ட்! கம் ஆன் லீட் !

(நாயின் குலைப்பு-ஓடும் சப்தம்)

இன் : மிஸ்டர் பசுபதி ! உங்கள் மனைவியைப் போலீஸ் 'வானில்' அனுப்பி விட்டு நீங்களும் எங்களுடன் வாருங்கள்.

பசு : சரி சார் ! அப்போ கமலா.........

கம : நான் போலீஸ் 'வானுக்குப்' போகிறேன். நீங்கள் அவர்களுடன் போங்கள்.

போ : (ஓடிக்கொண்டு) ''கம் ஆன் லீட், தேவா ! லீட் !.........

(நாய் குலைப்பு-பெருமூச்சு)

இன் : பாருங்கள் மிஸ்டர் பசுபதி ! வடக்குப் பக்கமாத்தானே அந்தப் போக்கிரிகள் ஓடினது ? இதோ, நாய் தேவாவும், அப்பக்கமே செல்கிறது. வாருங்கள் வாருங்கள் ! அட அதற்குள் நாய் இதோ நின்று விட்டதே! ஆமா, இந்த முள்வேலியைச் சுற்றிச் சுற்றி நுகர்வானேன்? அப்போ, இங்கே ஏதோ நடந்திருக்கிறது. ஏய், 144 'டார்ச்' அடித்து இந்த முள் வேலியைச் சோதனை போடு. மிஸ்டர், மிஸ்டர் பசுபதி, சற்று பொறுங்கள். அவசரம் வேண்டாம். எங்கள் ஜவான்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் முழுதும் சோதனை போடுவார்கள்,

பக : மன்னிக்கணும் சார்! வேலிக்குள் ஏதோ 'டார்சு' வெளிச்சத்தில் தென்பட்டது. அதனுல்தான் முன்னே போனேன்.

போ : சார் ! முள்வேலிக்குள்ளே ஏதோ வெள்ளையா கிடக்குது சார் ! நாய் தேவாவும் அதைப் பார்த்துதான் குலேக்குது சார் !

(நாயின் குலைப்பு)

இன் : கவனமாய் முள்ளே விலக்கி அந்தப் பொருளே எடு பார்ப்போம்.

போ : சார் ! இந்த 'ஹேண்ட்பேக்கும்', 'மணிபர்சும்' அங்கு கிடக்குது சார்.

பக : சார், சார் ! இந்த 'பேக்கு' என் ஒய்புடையதுதான். 'பர்சு' என்னுடையதுதான் சார்.

இன் : ஆத்திரப்படாமல் சற்று நிதானமாய்க் கவனித்துச் சொல்லுங்கள் மிஸ்டர்.

பக : அவை எங்களதே தான் சார் !

இன் : வெரி குட் ! அப்போ 144, இந்த பேக்கும், பர்சுங் கூட தேவாவுக்கு மோப்பங் காட்டு.

போ : சும் ஆன் தேவா ! சுமல், சுமல் ! (நாய் குலேத்தல்) நெள, லீட் லீட் (நாய் குலேப்பு) சார் ! நாய் வேகமாய் ஓட ஆரம்பிக்குது சார்.

இன் : பரவாயில்லே ! நாயைக் கட்டியுள்ள நடப்புக் கயிறை நீளமாக விட்டு விட்டு நீ பின் தொடர்ந்து செல். இதோ நாங்களும் வருகிறேம்.

(மைக் 5 ஒலி பெருக்கியின் புர்புர் ஓசை. பேச்சு:– மைக் 5 காலிங் கன்ட்ரேரல் ரூம்-துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவா கடற்கரை அருகிலுள்ள முள்வேலிப் புதரில் களவாடப்பட்ட ஹேண்ட் பேக்கும், மணிபர்சும் தூக்கி எறியப்பட்டிருந்ததைக் கண்டுபிடித்து விட்டது. அங்கிருந்து மோப்பம் பிடித்து வடக்கே நடுக்குப்பத்தை நோக்கி தேவா இப்பொழுது செல்கிறது. இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும் உடன் செல்கிருர்......ஓவர்...... !)

இன் : என்ன இது ? நடுக்குப்பத்தை நாடியல்லவா நாய் ஓடுகிறது ? இங்கே யாரு இப்போ புதிதாய் போக்கிரிகள் ? சரி சென்று பார்ப்போம்.

போ : சார் ! தேவா இந்தக் குடிசை வாசலிலே வந்து நின்றுவிட்டது சார்.

(நாய் குலேத்தல்)

இன் : சரி கதவைத் தட்டு. உள்ளே யாரென்று பார்க்கலாம்.

(கதவு தட்டுதல்-நிசப்தம்-மீண்டும் தட்டுதல்)

இன் : யாரங்கே உள்ளே? போலீஸ் வந்திருக்கிறது. கதவைத் திற, விசாரிக்க வேண்டும்......என்ன, கதவைத் திறக்கிருயா அல்லது உடைக்கவா ?

கிழவன் : (கொட்டாவியுடன்) இருசாமி இந்த அவயம் போடறே? கதவ திறக்கிறேன் பொறு. (கதவு திறத்தல்) ஏன், என்ன வேணும்?

இன் : (அதட்டி) டேய் கிழவா! நீ யாரு ? உன் பெயரென்ன ? உள்ளே யாரு ?

கிழவன் : (அச்சத்தோடு) யாரு, இன்ஸ்பத்தர் எசமானா ? கும்படறேன் சாமி! எசமானுக்கு என்ன வேணும் ?

இன் : உன் வீட்டை சோதனை போடவேண்டும். உன்னையும் உன்னுடன் இருப்பவர்களையும் விசாரிக்கவேண்டும்.

கிழவன் : (பயத்துடன்) எசமான்! என்ன நடந்திருச்சு ? ஏன் சோதனை ? உள்ளே எம் பேரன் கருப்பன் ஒருத்தன்தான் இருக்கான். ஏதோ தலைவலின்னு படுத்திருக்கான். இன்னும் சாப்பிடக் கூட இல்லே.

இன் : சரி, சத்தம் போடாதே ! இப்படி வா உள்ளே. எழுப்பு உன் பேரனை.

(நாய் தேவா குலைத்து கருப்பனை நாடல். கருப்பன் நாயைக் கண்டு அலறி எழுதல்)

ஓஹோ! கருப்பன்தான் நமக்கு வேண்டிய ஆளா ? டேய் இப்படி வா உன் முகத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் வெளிச்சத்திலே பார்க்கலாம். என்ன, மிஸ்டர் பசுபதி! இவன் தானா பாருங்கள். நம்ம நாய் தேவா என்றைக்கும் தவறினதில்லை.

பசு : ஆமா, அந்த இருவரில் இவன் ஒருவன் சார் ! சந்தேகமில்லை.

கருப் : (அதட்டி) ஓய் ! என்னய்யா கதை சொல்றே ! நான் தலைவலியா பகல்லேயிருந்து படுத்திருக்கிறேன். நீ என்னமோ நான்தான்னு இன்ஸ் பத்தர் எசமான்டே கூசாம சொல்றியே ! எசமானுக்கு என்னை தெரி யாதா என்ன ?

இன் : (கோபமாய்) சீ, மூடு வாயை ! என்ன 144 சோதனை முடிந்ததா ?

போ : சார் ! நம்ம தேவா, அந்த மூலையிலே உள்ள உரியைப் பார்த்து தாவித் தாவி குதித்திச்சு, சார் ! உடனே அதைச் சோதனை போட்டா உள்ளே இந்த 'வாச்சு', பத்து ரூபா, சில்லறை, கத்தி, மற்ற சாமான்கள் எல்லாங் கிடைச்சுது சார் !

இன் : அப்படியா, டேய் கருப்பா ! இப்போதாவது உண்மையைச் சொல். உன்னிடமேது இந்த வாச்சு.

பசு : சார்! எங்கே, பார்க்கலாம் ! ஆமா இது என் 'வாச்சு' தான் சார். சந்தேகமேயில்லை. மற்றப் பொருள்களும் என் மனைவியின் கைப்பையில் உள்ளவை சார் ! இனி தங்கச் செயினும் மோதிரமுந்தான் பாக்கி சார்.

இன் : என்னடா ஹரிச்சந்திரா ! இப்போ என்ன சொல்கிறாய் ? உண் மையைக் கக்குகிறாயா அல்லது உன் உடம்பைப் பிடிக்க வேண்டுமா ? ஊம் ஆகட்டும் சீக்கிரம் யார் உன் கூட்டாளி ? எங்கே அந்த நகைகள் ? சும்மா ஆட்டுமுழி முழிக்காதே !

கிழவன் : (பதட்டத்தோடு) சாமி! சாமி! அவன ஒண்ணுஞ் செய்யாதீங்க. என்னமோ சிறுபிள்ளைத்தனமா ஏதோ செஞ்சிட்டான். எல்லாஞ் சகவாச தோஷமுங்க!

கருப் : நீ சும்மா இரு தாத்தா! சார்! நான் ஆப்பட்டது ஆப்புட்டுக் கிட்டேன். இனி என்ன! உங்க மனம் போல செய்யுங்க. என் கூட்டாளி பெயர் தானே? சுப்பன். ஆனா அவன் எங்கிருக்கானே தெரியாது!

இன் : சரியான புத்திசாலிடா நீ, ஊஹம், நட போகலாம். இப்போ உன் கூட்டாளி சுப்பனைத் தேடிப் பிடிக்கலாம்.

கருப் : சார்! அவன் எமனாச்சே! எங்கே ஆப்புடப் போறான்!

இன் : சரிசரி! பார்ப்போம்! ஆமா கருப்பா! இது யாரு துண்டு பாரு. கடற்கரையிலே கிடந்தது.

கருப் : சுப்பன் துண்டுதான் சார், இது.

இன் : அப்போ 144 நாய் தேவாவிடம் இந்தத் துண்டைக் காட்டு. அதிலிருந்து மோப்பம் பிடித்து நாய் செல்லட்டும்.........அதோடு இந்தக் கருப்பனையும் வானில் ஏற்று.

போ : சரி சார்! "கம் ஆன் தேவா! சுமல், சுமல்! சுமல் தி டவல் லீட் லீட்! (நாய் குலைத்தல்-ஓடுதல்)

(மைக் 5 ஒலி பெருக்கியின் புர்புர் ஓசை. பேச்சு :– மைக் 5 காலிங் கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம்-வழிப்பறி செய்த குற்றவாளிகளில் ஒருவனான கருப்பனை துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவாவின் உதவியால் நடுக்குப்பத்தில் கைது செய்துள்ளது. அவனிடமிருந்து களவுபோன 'வாச்சும்' பணமும் மற்ற சாமான்களும் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டன. அவனது கூட்டாளி சுப்பனை தேடித் தேவாவும், இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும் சென்றுள்ளனர்-ஓவர்)

இன் : என்ன மிஸ்டர் பசுபதி! நீங்கள் பெரும் யோகசாலி! உங்கள் சொத்தும் நல்ல சொத்து. எனவேதான் தாமதமின்றித் திரும்பக் கிடைத்து விட்டது. ஊஹம், பார்ப்போம்! அந்தச் சுப்பனும் சிக்கி, மற்ற நகையிரண்டும் கிடைத்தால் மிகவும் நன்றாயிருக்கும். சிரமம் பாராது சிறிது எங்களுடன் வாருங்கள்.

(நாய் குலைத்தல்)

போ : சார்! தேவா இந்தப் பொட்டிக் கடையில் வந்து நிற்குது சார்.

இன் : யாரப்பா நீ! நீ தான் இந்தப் பொட்டிக் கடைக்காரனா?

கடைக் : ஆமா சார்! ஏன், என்ன வேணும்? எதுக்கு இந்த நாயெல்லாம்? ஏன் சார்! இது தான் உங்க துப்பறியும் நாயா?

இன் : ஆமா, ஆமா! அதிருக்கட்டும், நாங்கள் சுப்பன் என்றொருவனைத் தேடி வருகிறோம். நாய் வந்து உன் கடை முன்னே நின்றதைப் பார்த்தால்

அந்த சுப்பன் இங்கு சற்றுமுன் வந்திருக்க வேண்டும்! அப்படித் தானே ?

கடைக் : எந்த சுப்பனச் சொல்றீங்க? அந்த எச்சிப்பீடி சுப்பனு ? அதுதான் அந்த ரவுடி சங்கிலிக் கருப்பன் கூடவே சும்மா சுத்துவானே அவனு சார்.

இன் : ஆமா, ஆமா, அவனேதான்.

கடை : அவன் செத்த முன்னுடிதான் எங்கடையிலே பீடி வாங்கிக் குடிச்சிட்டுப் போனுன்.

இன் : ஆள் எங்கே போனுன் தெரியுமா ?

கடைக் : எங்கேண்ணு தெரியாது சார். ஆனு, இந்தப் பக்கமாத்தான் போனுன்.

இன் : ஏய், 144. அந்தத் துண்டை மீண்டும் தேவாவுக்கு மோப்பம் காட்டு.

போ : "கம் ஆன் தேவா, சுமல், சுமல், சுமல் தி டவல். டேக் சென்ட். லீட்.........

(நாய் குலேத்தல்-ஓடுதல்)

இன் : என்ன மிஸ்டர் பசுபதி, பார்த்தீர்களா நாயின் திறனே? நன்றிக்குப் பெயர்போன நாய் இப்போது எப்படி துப்பறிகிறதென்று? தனது நுகரும் சக்தியைக்கொண்டு துப்புக் கண்டுபிடிக்கும் விதம் பாருங்கள், விரைவில் அந்தச் சுப்பனேயும் காட்டிக் கொடுக்கும். எனவே, விரைந்து வாருங்கள்.

பசு : (ஆச்சரியமாய்) மிகவும் பிரமாதம், சார். என் சொத்து திருடு போனதும் ஒரு வகையில் நன்மைக்கே என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். இல்லேயெனில், இந்தத் துப்பறியும் நாயின் திறனேயும், செயலேயும் நான் நேரில் கண்டிருக்கமுடியுமா ?

இன் : நல்லாச் சொன்னீர்கள். நாயின் திறனேக்காண ஒருவர் தன் நகையவா பறிகொடுக்க வேண்டும்?

பசு : அதல்ல சார் ! ஒரு பேச்சுக்குச் சொன்னேன். ஆமா, நாய் இப்போ நம்மை எங்கழைத்துச் செல்லுகிறது?

இன் : அதோ, மாட்டுக்குப்பத்திற்கு. ஒரு வேளே இங்குதான் சுப்பன் இருக்கிருனே?

(நாய் குலேத்தல், போலீஸ் ஊதுதல், சிறு கலாட்டா)

போ : சார், ஓடி வாங்க, சுப்பன் அகப்பட்டான். நம்ம தேவா மடக்கி அவன் மணிக்கட்டை வாயால் பிடிக்காவிட்டால் ஆள் நமக்கு 'டிமிக்கி' கொடுத்து தப்பியிருப்பான், சார்.

பசு : இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் சார், எனக்கோர் சிறு சந்தேகம்.

இன் : என்ன அது ?

பசு : வேறொன்றுமில்லை. அங்கே கருப்பனைக்கண்டு குலைத்துவிட்டு சும்மா நின்ற நாய், இங்கேன் சுப்பன் கையைக் கடித்து நிற்கிறது, சார் ?

இன் : ஒ.........அதுவா? ஆமா, காரணமுண்டு. கருப்பன் நாயைக் கண்டு பயந்து அப்படியே அடங்கிவிட்டான். எனவே நாய் அவனை ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. ஆனால், சுப்பனோ தப்பி ஓட முயற்சித்தான். அதனால் அவன் கையைக் கடித்துப் பிடித்துக்கொண்டது தேவா.

பசு : சார், அவ்விதம் கடிப்பதால் கையில் காயம் ஏற்படாதா, என்ன ?

இன் : நாய் கடித்துப் பிடிக்கும் அந்தக் கைதி சேட்டையின்றி அடக்கமாய் நின்றால் காயம் ஒன்றும் ஏற்படாது. ஒருவித காயமும் ஏற்படாவண்ணம் கையைக் கடித்துப் பிடிக்க நாய்க்கு கற்றுக்கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், ஆடி அசைந்து வம்பு செய்தாலோ அல்லது தப்பி ஓட முயன்றாலோ கையில் காயம் ஏற்படலாம். எங்கள் உத்தரவின்றி எக்காரணம் கொண்டும் தான் பிடித்த பிடியை விடவே விடாது நாய்.

பசு : அப்படியா, சார் ? ஆச்சரியமாய் இருக்கிறதே !

இன் : டேய், எச்சிப்பீடி ! என்ன திமிருகிறாய் ? உன் கூட்டாளி கருப்பனோ சிக்கிவிட்டான். நீ மட்டும் நழுவப்பார்த்தால் முடியுமா? ஆமா, என்ன நடந்தது, ஒளிக்காமல் சொல்லு.

சுப்ப : அத்த நீங்கதான் சொல்லணும். நான் சிவனேன்னு படுத்திருந்தவனை நாய விட்டெழுப்பி, பிடிச்சு என்ன நடந்திச்சு, சொல்லுன்னா, நான் என்ன செய்வேன் ?

இன் : டேய், சுப்பா, இந்தக் கதையெல்லாம் வேண்டாம். நேரத்தை வீணாக் காமல் விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லு. எங்கே அந்தச் செயினும், மோதிரமும் ?

சுப்ப : எந்தச் செயின், எந்த மோதிரம்? நீங்க என்னதான் கேட்கிறீங்க?

இன் : சீ, கழுதை ! இப்போ மரியாதையா உண்மையைச் சொல்லுகிறாயா, அல்லது, நம்ப கைவரிசையைக் காட்டச் சொல்லவா ?

சுப்ப : எனக்கு ஒண்ணுமே தெரியாது, சார். நீங்க என்ன வேணுமானாலும் செய்தா சரிதான்.

போ : சார், இப்படி வாங்க. நாய் தேவா தன் காலால் இந்தக் குப்பை மேட்டில் ஏதோ பறிக்குது சார்.

இன் : ஊம், தோண்டு, தோண்டு.

(தோண்டும் சப்தம்)

போ : சார், இதோ.........செயினும், மோதிரமும் ?

பசு : எங்கே, எங்கே ? ஆமா, அவை, என்னுடையதுதான், சார்.

இன் : டேய், சோம்பேறி, சுப்பா, இப்போ என்னடா சொல்றே ?

சுப்ப : ஊம், ஏதோ குப்பையைத் தோண்டி நீங்களே என்னமோ எடுத்துக்கிட்டு என்னைக் கேட்டா, நான் என்னத்தைச் சொல்றது ?

இன் : சீ, மூடு வாயை. சுத்தப் பொறுக்கி நீ. வாடா பின்னுலே வானுக்கு. உன்னை சும்மா விடக்கூடாது.

(மைக் 5 ஒலிபெருக்கியில் 'புர்புர்' ஓசை)

குரல் : (பேச்சு) மைக் 5, காலிங் கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம் : இரண்டாவது குற்றவாளி சுப்பனும் மாட்டுக்குப்பத்தில் துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவாவின் உதவியால் கைது செய்யப்பட்டான். அவன் வீட்டின் குப்பைமேட்டிலிருந்து மீதியுள்ள களவாடிய செயினும், மோதிரமும் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டன. ஓவர் !.........

(சிறுதாமதப்)

இன் : என்ன, கருப்பா, இதோ பார் யாரென்று ?

கரு : டேய் சுப்பா! அப்பவே சாக்ரதை, சாக்ரதைன்னு சொன்னேனே, கேட்டியா ? ஆமா, அந்தச் செயினும், மோதிரமும் என்ன செஞ்சே ?

இன் : என்ன செய்வான் ? வீட்டுக் குப்பைமேட்டிலே புதைத்து வைத்தான். துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவாவோ அந்த இடத்தைக் காட்டிக்கொடுத்துவிட்டது. என்ன சுப்பா, இப்போவாவது என்ன சொல்லுகிறுய் ?

சுப்ப : இனி என்னத்தைச் சொல்ல? இந்தப் பாளாப்போன நாயிதான் எங்கள விடாம தொயந்து பிடிச்சிருக்ச்சே ?

கமலா : (ஆத்திரமாக) அதை ஏண்டா திட்டுறே, கொலைகாரா. இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் சார், நல்லா நாலு கொடுங்க சார். இந்தப் போக்கிரிகளுக்கு.

பசுபதி : (கடிந்து) இந்தா கமலா, ஆத்திரத்திலே சும்மா உளராதே.

இன் : அம்மா, அந்தக் காலமெல்லாம் மலையேறிவிட்டது. இப்போ எல்லோரையும் நாங்கள் கண்ணியமாய் நடத்துகிற காலம். சரி, உங்கள் அதிர்ஷ்டம் திருடுபோன சொத்து யாவும் கிடைத்துவிட்டது. எங்களுக்கும் இரு வழிப்பறிக் கொள்ளைக்காரர் அகப்பட்டனர். எல்லாம் இந்த துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவாவின் உதவிதான்.

கரு : (கெஞ்சி) சார், சார், ஏதோ தெரியாத்தனமா செஞ்சுட்டோம், தயவு பண்ணி எங்கள மன்னிச்சிடுங்க, சார்.

இன் : அதெல்லாம் நடக்காது. உங்கள் வேண்டுகோளை கோர்ட்டில் கூறுங்கள்.

(போலீஸ் வான் போகிறது)

(காட்சி மாற்றம்)

(கோர்ட் : பலர் பேசுங்குரல், மேஜை தட்டல், ஒரு குரல் :)

பியூன் : உஷ் ! சைலன்ஸ்! சைலன்ஸ்! சத்தம் போடாதே! நீதிபதி வருகிறார்.

(நிசப்தம்)

நீதிபதி : இன்று தீர்ப்பு கூறப்போகும் வழிப்பறி வழக்கு மிகவும் சுவையானது. மக்களின் அமைதியான சுகவாழ்விற்கு தீங்கு தேடும் இரு சமூக விரோதிகளை போலீஸ் இலாகாவின் துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவா மிகவும் திறனுடன் தேடிக் கொடுத்து, இப்பொழுது நீதி மன்றத்தில் குற்ற வாளிகளாய் நிறுத்தியுள்ளது. அந்த நாய் தேவாவின் உதவியின்றி இவ்வளவு எளிதிலும், விரைவிலும் இந்தக் குற்றவாளிகளைக் கண்டு பிடித்திருக்க முடியாதென்றே கருதுகிறேன். எனவே, அந்த அதிசய நாய் தேவாவின் ஆற்றலையும், அரிய சேவையையும் நான் மனமாரப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். மேன்மேலும் பொது மக்கள் இத்துப்பறியும் நாயினால் நல்ல பலனடைய வேண்டுகிறேன். துப்பறியும் நாயைக் காலதாமதமின்றி நன்கு பயன்படுத்தி இந்த இரு வழிப்பறித் திருடர் களான குற்றவாளிகளைக் கைது செய்து, திருடுபோன சொத்தையும் கைப்பற்றிய போலீஸ் இன்ஸ்பெக்டரையும், அவரது சகாக்களையும் நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இதோ என்முன் கூண்டில் நிற்கும் இரு கைதிகளை வழிப்பறிக் குற்றவாளிகளெனத் தீர்ப்புக் கூறி, ஆளுக்கு இரு வருடம் கடுங்காவல் தண்டனை விதிக்கிறேன்.

(கோர்ட் கலைதல், நாற்காலி இழுக்கும் சப்தம், பலர் பேசுங் குரல்)

ஒரு குரல் : பார்த்தீர்களா, ஒரு நாய் துப்பறிந்ததை ? இது நம் சென்னை மாகா ணத்திற்கே ஒரு தனிச் சிறப்புத்தான் !

(அமைதி)

(சுபம்)

ACCIDENTS AND THEIR PREVENTION

BY

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(Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing)

(Speech delivered on the 'World Health Day' Celebration on 7-7-1961 at Madras Medical College)

The World Health Organisation has prescribed the fascinating theme, 'Accidents and their prevention' for the observance of World Health Day this year. The topic of this year is non-technical in character which gives wide scope for thoughtful study for everyone in any walk of life, whether he be a layman or a specialist. The themes like 'Ten Years of Health Progress', 'Malaria Eradication,' 'Mental Illness' etc., in the previous year, though concerned with the public health, provided scope for discussion only for the specialists in the field. The deliberation might have centred round the subject of maintenance of good public health in each country. But this year's theme is vitally concerned with the preservation of human life itself which transcends all health measures.

It is said that accidents take a heavy toll of human lives. Millions of lives young and old, are lost in this fateful form of death all over the world. Millions are maimed and crippled. The mortality figures are so staggering that they outnumber the damages to human life that occurred in any war. How are we going to control this mortality rate? The problem is an immense one which has to be tackled in a variety of ways to achieve some measure of success.

What is an 'accident'? The term cannot be explained by means of a crisp definition acceptable to all. An advisory group convened by the World Health Organisation considered it to be "an unpremeditated event resulting in a recognisable injury." The American National Safety Council expands this definition "An accident is that occurrence in a sequence of events which usually produces unintended injury, death or property damage". The word 'unpremeditated' and 'unintended' implies human factor. This definitely rules out the accidents to life due to earthquakes, floods and volcanoes and pestilence. Are these simply acts of God unpremeditated and unintended? Meditation and intention denote a mental condition. Therefore where no human agency is involved in the causation of accidents, it is not preventible. A lightning hitting a man to death is just his ill-luck. It is of course an accident. He is a victim of circumstances over which he had no control. There are a variety of such types of accidents over which no control can be exercised. Therefore we have to turn to other types of accidents over which some measure of control can be thought of. It is not impracticable to list out the recognised forms of accidents, which can possibly be prevented by human agency by control measures. In that case, I would prefer to define such accidents as "recognised occurrences in which possible injury, death or property damage can be prevented by a policy of premeditated safety measures." It is herein we can contribute a lot to the safety and well being of the society.

The scientific achievements of this age are stupendous. The results of these achievements have no doubt unleashed new forms of hazards to human life. At the same time scientific advances in the medical field had given us

today life saving drugs which are unknown before. The diseases which were considered necessarily fatal and which were taking a heavy toll of life are controlled and cured by miraculous drugs today. Whether the death-rate due to increased accident risk and death control due to marvellous drugs are properly balanced or not, is a debatable issue. In any case with the introduction of new types of hazards to human life, fresh techniques and devices are called for to counteract the same. It is no gainsaying that the human being, today, is faced with some form of risk to life whether at home or outside. It is beyond the scope of my talk to cover all types of risk to life. I confine my attention to the risks on road.

Not a day passes without the appearance of a news item of a tragic road accident in the newspapers. Of the seven principal types of accidents, *viz*:—"Falls, Drowning, Transport other than motor vehicle, Fire or Explosion, Poisioning, Fire Arms," Motor Vehicles form 36%. It is needless to furnish huge statistical figures to emphasise the fact that millions of lives are lost in road accidents every year all over the world. Nobody ever imagined that the introduction of the automobile would turn the roads into grave yards for so many. The subject of road accidents is posing a knotty problem to everyone. It is engaging the attention of every road user. The more active in the field are the policeman, the engineer, the doctor, the psychologist, the insurance agent, the legislator and safety propagandist. Increased attention is being paid and improved techniques are thought of every day as to how best to solve this problem.

How do road accidents occur? Could they not be prevented by strict enforcement of traffic laws? Non-observance of traffic laws is not the only factor for the occurrence of traffic accidents. There are a variety of factors and baffling circumstances which come into play in the causation of accident. The three main factors which come into the picture are the road, the vehicle and the human being. The bad layout of the road, the defective mechanism of the vehicle can be rectified by engineering devices to reduce accidents. But the part played by the human being in the sequence of events leading to an accident is a highly complicated one. It is an uphill task to bring him round to a disciplined behaviour on road. The physiological and psychological make-ups of the human being are so varied that it is impossible to bring about a satisfactory compromise by a set policy. The reactions and temperaments vary from individual to individual. The sex, the age, the nationality, the social status, etc., are also factors to reckon within this connection. Under a given situation, reactions differ from person to person. If these varying factors are taken into account, for a mathematical permutation and combination, a fabulous figure will be arrived at, which will upset all safety calculations and requirements. This explains why accidents could not be eradicated altogether by a policy of legislation alone. We have enough legal provisions to deal with the road offender. Any further stringent imposition of law against the offenders will not offer any satisfactory solution to the accident problem. The problem mostly rests on the behaviour-pattern of the roaduser. Accidents do not merely occur on account of the lack of knowledge of traffic law or want of proper driving technique on the part of the man at the wheel. It is mainly due to failure to exercise commonsense, sound judgment, care and caution. Take for instance a situation on road. A mother and child walking along the centre of the road. A vehicle approaches from behind. On hearing the sound of the horn, the mother runs to one side of the road and the child to the other side. Is it safe to drive through the passage created by the two panicky creatures on road ? It is quite likely the mother will run towards the child for its safety or the child retracing its steps towards mother for succour. If commonsense were to be exercised, a safe driver will stop the vehicle and proceed only after the two are united. A rash driver kills either the child or the mother or both while manœuvring his vehicle. It may be argued in law that it is not the rashness on the part of the driver alone is responsible for the mishap

but the negligence on the part of the victims is also a contributory factor to reckon with. The driver may be proved legally not at fault and he may go scot free. It is impossible to draw a sharp line between the rashness of the vehicle user and the contributory negligence of the other road user. In a majority of cases it is impossible to prove who is wholly at fault. The legal issues connected with an accident are complicated and open to controversial debates. The determination of legal responsibility is not the crux of the problem. It is not going to contribute to the reduction of accidents at any rate. Enforcement of law is an administrative measure, and it is one of the many ways whereby road discipline can be imposed.

Above all the administrative measures, a relentless safety propaganda is a crying need of the day. Publicizing so many statistical figures of accidents is not going to stir the imagination of the masses. The techniques employed in the propaganda field should be really effective and produce useful results. The problems should be tackled in a realistic manner by appropriate persons in appropriate spheres. In 25% of the fatal accidents the unfortunate victims are children. In a majority of cases the parents were negligent and it is want of due care and caution on their part that led to the traffic deaths. It is unreasonable to expect the children to act with mature wisdom on road. A law may be even necessary that to hold the driver of the vehicle as at fault in all road accidents in which children are killed. It is worthwhile to punish by law the negligence of the parent or the guardian for exposing the children to road accident risks by letting them stray on the road. It is nothing but savagely to let the innocents victimised on road through sheer negligence. If a cyclist darts from a side line, or uses the road in any manner he liked, and is killed as a consequence of the same it is not going to evoke any sympathy. He is punished for his rashness. It may be of interest to know that the cyclists top the list as victims on road in our City. Our attention should be diverted mainly towards the saving the innocent children and teaching the cyclists the value of life.

We come across news-items of a number of accidents in the dailies. It has become such a drab routine that nobody pays any serious attention to the same. Very few know the poignancy of such tragic occurrences. Many might not have witnessed the ghastly spectacle at the scenes of accident. It should be remembered that every traffic accident has a big tragic story behind it. Imagine the plight of the wailing mother besides a savagely mutilated body of her beloved child which was in a sprightly form full of hope and joy a few seconds before the accident. How many bread winners of the family are razed to the ground deserting all their kith and kin all on a sudden? How many realise that this can occur to any one at any moment? Therefore for a vivid and sustained realization of the appalling horrors involved in accidents a proper form of traffic education with a touch of emotional appeal is needed. It should stimulate everyone to consider every such traffic loss to the aggrieved is a personal loss to the entire community. There is need for inculcating 'safety consciousness' in every road user. The school teachers have a large part to play in this connection. The school children should be drilled to develop road discipline. Emerging from behind buses and parked vehicles, playing on the road, riding recklessly on a bicycle, running behind moving vehicles and running across without looking for oncoming traffic are the common mistakes committed by school children. The teachers and parents should repeatedly make the children aware of the horrors involved in committing such mistakes.

It is possible to improve the defective road conditions wherever found to be responsible for accidents. The traffic signs and regulations if faithfully obeyed by all road users there is bound to be a fall in accidents. In Western countries, the ravages caused by alcoholism in road accidents are shocking and experts are not in a position to control the same in spite of best efforts, Thanks to the prohibition,

we have no such problem on road. If prohibition has done a good lot to the health of the alcohol addicts it has also incidentally led contributed to the safety of all road users. Accidents due to alcoholism are rare occurrences here. But a sizable percentage of accidents is attributable to the folly of the road user. It is only through sustained propaganda, the road-user can be made wiser on road.

The World Health Organization should be congratulated for selecting this theme for this year which has given scope for paying a serious attention to the menacing accident problem. The celebration of this is sure to yield useful results and if the safety measures reach every home through sustained propaganda, this unhappy form of death and injury can be minimised to a large extent.

DIPLOMATS AND CONSULS

BY

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(Reprinted from the 'British Police Journal', January-March 1960, with grateful acknowledgment to the author and to the Police Journal)

" *With regard to Foreign concerns the King is the delegate or representative of his people.........What is done by the Royal Authority with regard to foreign powers is the act of the whole nation.........What is done without the King's concurrence is the act only of private men.*"

BLACKSTONE

DIPLOMATIC, and, to a lesser degree, consular activity is concerned with the management of International relations. The powers of the Crown in foreign affairs are exercised like all prerogative powers, subject to the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. The Foreign Secretary is the principal agent of the Crown in this respect and he advises on the appointment of British Diplomatic Agents. He also helps to decide whether or not to accept the agents of foreign powers and although he is responsible for the conduct of his office to the House of Commons, the necessity for secrecy, which is a prerequisite of diplomacy, renders Parliamentary control less effective here than in other branches of Government.

Generally speaking, the conduct of foreign relations involves the collection of information on an extensive scale as well as the exchange of diplomatic representatives and consular officers. Diplomacy has been defined as the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between Governments of independent States, sometimes extending to relations with *vassal States*.

Prior to 1708 no Statutory immunity was provided for Heads of State or Diplomatic representatives and reliance was placed on the acceptance of International practice and Common usage. However, in that year the Diplomatic Privileges Act was passed, because, to quote the preamble to the Act.

> "Several turbulent and disorderly persons in a most outrageous manner had insulted the person of His Excellency Andrew Artemonowitz Mattueof, Ambassador Extraordinary of His Czarish Majesty, Emperor of Great Russia, Her Majesty's good friend and ally, by arresting him and taking him by violence out of his coach in a public street and detaining him in custody for several hours in contempt to the protection granted by Her Majesty, contrary to the law of nations and in prejudice of the rights and privileges which Ambassadors and other public Ministers authorised and received as such, have at all times been thereby possessed of, and ought to be kept sacred and inviolable."

(7 ANNE C. 12.)

The Act itself provides that all actions, suits, writs and processes against Ambassadors are null and void. The Diplomatic Agent is further protected under this Act by the provision of

penalties for interference either personally or by attempting to serve process upon him.

The Congress of Vienna in 1815 recognised three classes of Diplomatic Agents and a fourth was added following the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle : (1) Ambassadors. including Papal Legates and Nuncios. (2) Ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary including Papal Inter-Nuncios. (3) Ministers Resident. (4) Charges D'affaires.

Ambassadors

An Ambassador is a Public Minister of the first rank, accredited and sent by the Head of a Sovereign State as his personal representative. Ambassadors do, in fact, represent the person and dignity of the Sovereign; they negotiate with foreign Governments and watch over the interests of their own nation abroad. The power thus conferred is defined in the credentials or letters of credence of which British Ambassadors are the bearers and in the instructions under the Royal Sign-manual delivered to them. The credentials consist of a sealed letter addressed by the Sovereign whom the Ambassador represents to the Sovereign to whom he is accredited and the instructions embody a general assurance that the Sovereign will confirm whatever is done by him in his name.

Ministers of the highest rank were formerly accredited only to States enjoying Royal honour but they are now also sent to such Republics as are regarded as of equal rank. In the United States the President was empowered by an Act of Congress in 1893 to accredit Ambassadors to the Great Powers and at the present time United States representation exceeds all others.

It is of interest to note that unless specially armed with plenary authority an Ambassador cannot decide any questions beyond his instructions without reference to his Government. When Lord Londonderry represented Great Britain at the Conference of Troppau in 1820 and at Laibach in 1821 he did not have the same standing as the plenipotentiaries of other powers present and efforts were made to exclude him from some of the important discussions in consequence, not on the ground of inferior rank, but of defective powers.

At the Congress of Vienna it was agreed that Diplomatic Agents of the same class should take precedence according to the date of the presentation of their credentials, but in Catholic countries, except in France since the abrogation of the Concordat, precedence is usually given to the Papal Legate. The Concordat originally denoted an agreement between ecclesiastical persons, but was later applied to a pact between the Pope as head of the Catholic Church and a Sovereign or Head of State for the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs in the country of such Sovereign or Head of State.

The senior minister is the "doyen" or dean of the Diplomatic Corps and it is his function to see that the Diplomatic Privileges and immunities are observed.

The work of an Ambassador is always conducted through the Secretary of the Embassy or Legation, who in the words of the diplomatic regulations, "must be deemed to hold, as regards the Chief of the Mission, the same position which an Under Secretary of State holds as regards the Secretary of State and, therefore, the whole of the public business of the Embassy should pass through his hands."

Privileges

The privileges and immunities granted to diplomatic agents by the foreign States to which they are accredited are, in general, as follows:

(1) The privilege, in British ceremonies, of rank immediately after the Royal Family.

(2) Exemption from trial for criminal offences.

(3) Immunity from arrest except in very extreme circumstances.

(4) Freedom from taxation.

(5) The right to import articles for personal use free of Customs duty.

(6) A general, though not well defined, immunity from Civil jurisdiction.

(7) The right to refuse to appear before a Law Court and to refuse to obey a subpoena.

(8) Immunity from the main provisions of the Aliens Order.

(9) Freedom of communication.

(10) Inviolability of Embassy premises, its archives and official documents (but this does not appear to justify shelter to fugitive criminals).

The immunity accorded to a public Minister is such that he does not owe even a temporary allegiance to the Sovereign to whom he is accredited and he enjoys at least as great an immunity from process as the Sovereign whom he represents. He is not regarded as resident within the territory of the State in which he exercises his functions and he is for all purposes said to be still in his own country.

This immunity is not forfeited if the Minister engages in trade and it will prevail for a reasonable time after his recall to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for his departure. It continues even after his successor has been appointed if by that time he has not been able to leave the country.

Secretaries, attaches, whether civil or military, forming part of the Mission, domestics and other persons in the service of the Ambassador enjoy immunity to the extent considered necessary for the Minister's dignity and comfort and Ambassadors are permitted to decide this point themselves. The significant feature of this is that members of an Ambassador's staff do not obtain immunity by themselves but only through the Ambassador.

The International Law Commission in its report favours the recognition of the right of envoys and their staffs freely to move about the territory of the State to which they are accredited and whilst this is not universally accepted at the present time it would appear that right of movement is purely a matter of courtesy and whilst withdrawal of these facilities might well be an unfriendly act it is not a breach of International Law. Diplomatic immunity and privilege preclude a Coroner from holding an inquest touching the death of a person who, if alive, would have been entitled to immunity, unless privilege is waived. Further, the Coroner has no right of access to premises which are accorded diplomatic inviolability.

In 1951, immunity from criminal process formerly only enjoyed by members of Foreign Embassies or Legations was offered to High Commissioners and other chief representatives of the Commonwealth (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia and the Republic or Ireland), their official staffs and members of their household. In recent years it was found that the privilege enjoyed by persons connected with Foreign Envoys in this country, in some cases, exceeded those accorded to similar British Representatives abroad. This inequality was adjusted by the Diplomatic Immunities Restriction Order, 1956, which deprived certain classes of persons, mainly dependants of some twenty foreign countries, of their immunity from legal process.

In this country it is usual for lists of persons attached to an Embassy to be furnished to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs but inclusion in, or omission from, the list is not conclusive as to the status of a person claiming privilege. On the other hand, failure on the part of an Ambassador to submit the name of one of his staff for inclusion in the Diplomatic List would be a defence for a person charged with instituting proceedings against a member of a Diplomatic Staff, under the Diplomatic Privileges Act of 1708.

Foreign Governments occasionally send special representatives to this country for a temporary purpose without them being authorised or received by the Sovereign as Ambassadors or Public Ministers. They do, however, possess special agreements governing their missions and in order to determine the extent of their

Diplomatic Privilege reference must be made to the agreement.

Privilege may be waived, but only by the direction of, or with the approval of the Sovereign or Head of State by whom the diplomatic agent is accredited. In cases involving junior members of the Embassy or Legation, however, the Minister has power to give consent. In *Rex v. Tyler Kent*, the American Ambassador waived the privileges enjoyed by his clerk Kent in order that he could be prosecuted in this country for espionage during the early part of the Second World War. If the privilege appertaning to legal proceedings is waived the person concerned may, at any stage, re-establish his claim to it and, even if he does not do so, some authorities consider that it does not necessarily imply that he can be prosecuted to conviction. It is generally considered that enforcement of a Court's decision could only be effected a reasonable time after the individual's recall if he has not taken advantage of his opportunity to leave the country.

An Ambassador is not subject to interference or arrest but it is considered that in the single instance of engaging in acts contrary to the safety and welfare of the country to which he is accredited, he may be arrested and detained pending his expulsion.

Other Diplomatic Agents

Ministers Plenipotentiary are ministers of the second class, normally sent to a country with full powers to act for their Sovereign on a particular matter. The privileges and immunities of Ambassadors are enjoyed by them and also by Envoys and Nuncios who are representatives of the Pope of lower rank than Legates.

Ministers Resident rank below Ministers Plenipotentiary in their official position and dignity, but they are accredited to the Head of State.

Charges d'affaires are officers of the Diplomatic Service and may be appointed for the time being or to fulfil a specific purpose. They differ from Ambassadors in that they are accredited by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the country where they function and not to the Sovereign or Head of State. They enjoy privileges and immunities similar to those of Ambassadors, but as they do not represent the person and dignity of the Head of State they do not have the right of personal access to the Sovereign.

Proof of immunity is not always carried on the person ; in ordinary circumstances the Diplomatic passport assists in identification when travelling between countries, but in this country a privileged person usually gives the address of his Embassy or Legation when challenged. Irregularities, whether against the law or in professional conduct, are reported to the Foreign Office. In circumstances amounting to a gross infringement of Diplomatic etiquette an agent may be recalled by his State upon representations being made by the country receiving him on the grounds that he is "*Persona Non Grata.*" The formal indication that the request has been complied with is the publication of a notice that the diplomatic representative in question has been handed his passport.

A central index of privileged persons is maintained at the Aliens Registration Office of the Metropolitan Police and diplomatically exempt persons may, upon application being made to the Foreign Office, have issued to them through the Aliens Office a special certificate endorsed "Diplomatic" diagonally across the outside which bears the Foreign Office seal, the holder's name, address, photograph, nationality, signature and official position. Similar certificates may also be issued to wives and to children over 16 who share their father's privilege.

One other class of privileged person to whom reference must be made is the Courier. Couriers, originally running messengers, carry despatches and letters which cannot be entrusted to the post between the Foreign Office and the representatives abroad. In the British

Service they are termed Queen's Messengers. They are said to be entitled to safe conduct and to freedom from interference with their persons or despatches. So great was the importance placed on this immunity by the Canadian authorities that atomic secrets which were known to be in the Soviet Diplomatic Bag were permitted to leave the country just prior to the opening of the Canadian spy trials. In this country too, although millions of lives were at stake, until just prior to the invasion of Europe nothing was done to prevent the flow of diplomatic communications and then all diplomats were informed that as a matter of extreme emergency and for the time being only, the Government reserved the right to examine the contents of Diplomatic Bag.

It is fully appreciated that the privileges enjoyed by foreign representatives, together with the immunity that all civilised countries accord to the Diplomatic Bag, give ample opportunity for espionage and other acts prejudicial to the security of the State, but on the other hand, the complexity of international affairs combined with the absolute necessity of understanding between nations, make it necessary to weigh the dangers of leakage against the advantages of closer co-operation.

Consuls

A Consul is a Public Officer authorised by the State whose Commission he holds to protect the interests of his country and to foster the commercial affairs of his countrymen in foreign territory. He is formally permitted by the Government of the country in which he resides to perform the duties which are specified in his Commission. The title Consul, in the sense in which it is used in International Law, is derived from that of certain Magistrates in the cities of medieval Italy charged with the settlement of trade disputes whether by sea or land. With the growth of trade it became convenient to appoint agents with similar power in foreign ports and these often, though not invariably, were styled Consuls. The earliest foreign Consuls were those established by Genoa, Pisa, Venice and Florence between 1098 and 1196 in the Levant, at Constantinople, in Palestine, Syria and Egypt.

The frequent wars during the 17th century hindered the development of the Consular system and it was not until the 19th century that it developed universally. Hitherto Consuls had been for the most part businessmen with no special qualifications as regards training but the French system under which the Consular service had long been established as part of the general Civil Service of the country was gradually adopted by other nations, although, as in France, Consuls not belonging to the regular Service and having inferior status continued to be appointed.

A Consul as such is not invested with any Diplomatic character and he cannot enter on his official duties until permission in the form of an exequatur has been granted to him by the authorities of the State to which his nomination has been communicated by his own Governments A British exequatur today usually takes the following form :

> " Elizabeth by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Queen Defender of the Faith, etc. To all and Singular, Our loving subjects to whom these Presents shall come Greeting. Whereas our good friend the...........of the......has by a Commission bearing the date the............day of ....been appointed.................. to be Consul at..................and We, having approved this appointment according to the Commission before mentioned, Our will and pleasure are, and We hereby require that you do receive, countenance and, as there may be occasion, favourably assist him the said...........in the exercise of his office, giving and allowing unto him all privileges and immunities and advantages thereunto belonging. Given at Our Court of St. James the........... day of............One Thousand Nine

Hundred and Sixty and in the........... year of Our Reign."

BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND."

This exequatur may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the Government of the country where the Consul resides. The status of Consuls commissioned by the Christian Powers to reside in certain oriental countries and to exercise judicial functions in Civil and Criminal matters between their own countrymen and foreigners is exceptional to Common Law and has been founded on special conventions or capitulations.

The functions, duties and privileges of French and German Consuls do not differ materially from those of British Consuls but there is a great difference in the organisation and personnel of the various Consuler services. In France, Germany, Italy, the United States, Japan and Belgium for example, members of the Consular and Diplomatic Service are interchangeable, whilst in Great Britain, although the entrance examination is practically the same, the Consular and Diplomatic Services are entirely separate.

France led the way in amalgamating these two services by decrees of the 10th July, 1880 and the 27th April, 1883. Other countries have gradually followed this example.

Few countries can afford the cost of paid or career officers at every Consular post and the corps of career officials is therefore supplemented by honorary officers, usually residents engaged in trade, who are citizens of the country which nominates them or in which they reside.

A League of Nations Committee reported in 1927 on the legal position of Consuls by expressing the view that in the present state of the institution of Consuls and in the interest of prestige of the career officers, trading Consuls should no longer exist. This policy, however, was in advance of the times and not many countries have found it possible to appoint career officers to all their posts. A further suggestion by the League Committee was that a distinction should be made between career and honorary officers.

Consular Privilege

A Consular officer is not a public minister and is not therefore entitled to the privileges accorded to persons of diplomatic character, it being generally held that a Consular officer is appointed not to transact affairs between State and State but to assist the subjects of the State which he represents in matters of commerce.

Whilst diplomatic privilege is clearly defined, the immunities enjoyed by Consuls are not and there is some divergence of opinion on the subject. In France many Consular Conventions have been negotiated, but prior to 1951 Great Britain always refused to be party to one. In 1872 Lord Hammond and Sir Henry Bergne before a committee on the Consular service said :

"There is in most of our treaties of commissions with foreign powers an article stipulating that each of the contracting parties shall have the right to name Consuls to reside at the ports of the other contracting party and such Consuls shall, before entering upon the exercising of their function, obtain the usual exequatur from the Government to which they are sent and they shall enjoy the same privileges as Consuls of the most favoured nation. The operation of this equal and apparently reciprocal stipulation is, however, unequal because in most foreign countries a foreign Consul has a defined status or get his authority enforced by the local functionaries, whilst in England a foreign Consul enjoys no local status or privilege whatever. The consequence of this state of things is that when a proposition is made to Her Majesty's

> Government to conclude a convention guaranteeing the Consuls certain defined privileges such as immunity except in cases of crime, exemption from direct taxation, exclusive control in cases of disputes between the masters and crews of vessels of their country. Her Majesty's Government are compelled to decline and to state that the law of this country does not offer them the power to contract such engagements."

In 1951, a Consular Convention was concluded between this country and Norway and there are now similar agreements with Italy, France, Greece, Mexico, Sweden, The Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America. Although these have been made separately, the immunities conferred are similar in that they merely guarantee to the Consuls certain defined privileges such as :

(1) Immunity from legal liability in respect of acts performed in an official capacity.

(2) Immunity from detention whilst awaiting trial except when charged with a grave offence (penalty of 5 years' imprisonment or more).

(3) The right to be informed as soon as possible whenever a national of his country is detained and facilities given to him to visit the prisoner and converse with him privately.

(4) Inviolability of Consular premises, subject to certain exceptions.

Although Consular premises cannot be entered without the consent of the Consul, if permission is refused, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs may authorise entry in suitable cases but the inviolability of the archives must be preserved. In case of fire, disaster or an act of violence being committed or about to be committed, consent may be presumed to have been given.

Where no Consular Convention exists there is no corresponding general inviolability of Consular premises, neither are the premises ex-territorial in the sense that Consuls may there exercise police powers over a citizen of their State exclusive of local authorities.

In some quarters it was contended that according to International Law a right of ex-territoriality attaches to Consuls, their persons and dwellings being sacred and themselves being amenable only to local authorities in cases of strong suspicion on political grounds. Apart from Treaties and Conventions, custom has established very few Consular privileges and the 20th century view is that Consuls may be arrested and imprisoned not merely on criminal charges but also for civil debt and that if they engage in trade or become the owners of immovable property their persons certainly lose protection. The question of arrest has, however, frequently arisen in European countries. In 1840 a United States Consul was arrested in Paris and held responsible for debt.

Consular officers generally are accorded some degree of freedom from personal interference and apart from the conventional privileges already mentioned it may be taken that as a class they are entitled to the following :

(1) Exemption from Jury and Military Service and Registrations thereunder.

(2) Exemption from Billeting.

(3) Immunity from search and seizure for the Consulate archives, Consular dwellings, official property and Consular Officers. It is, however, of interest to note that some years ago the French Consulate at Florence was invaded by the Italian authorities and some papers not belonging to the actual Consular Government were removed. It was later considered that in order that the privilege of inviolability may hold good the documents must be kept strictly apart from the Consul's personal books and papers.

(4) Exemption from taxation and local rates.

(5) The right to exhibit the National Arms and Flag over the door of their Consulates.

(6) The right to communicate with their own Government by all normal methods of communication. This does not, however, appear to authorise the establishment of a private wireless station.

(7) A generally recognised immunity from local proceedings in respect of acts performed by them in their official capacity and falling within the functions of Consular officers under International Law, unless their Governments assent to the proceedings being taken.

A prohibition which has existed for many years but which has now fallen into disuse is that forbidding Consuls to have private Chapels in their houses. The only exception to this rule was in the Lavant, where freedom from arrest and trial was also accorded to Consuls.

British Consuls were, until 1825, usually merchants engaged in trade in foreign countries and their remuneration consisted entirely of fees. An Act of that year, however, organised the Consular Service as a branch of the Civil Service, with payment by fixed salary. Consuls were forbidden to engage in trade and the management of the Service was put under the control of a Department of the Foreign Office created for the purpose. The prohibition on trading was withdrawn in 1832 except in the case of salaried officials so that the scope of the Service would be increased.

The routine duties of a British Consul fall under the following headings: (1) Shipping, (2) Commercial, (3) Judicial, (4) Notarial.

Under the heading of Shipping the Consul may be required to deal with matters under the Merchant Shipping Acts concerning the welfare of crews and discipline aboard ships. At foreign ports he sanctions the discharge of seamen and provides hospital treatment for the sick. Shipwrecked and stranded seamen are found accommodation and passage home arranged. Complaints by the crew about conditions on their ships are investigated and statements entered in the vessel's log book. Reports are also forwarded to the Board of Trade.

When offences have been committed on the high seas by British seamen a Consul is authorised to investigate the matter and if necessary send the offender home with witnesses for trial. He has the power, although it is seldom used, to call a Naval Court to deal with serious offenders.

In commercial matters it is the Consul's duty to deal to the best of his ability with all questions of commerce addressed to him and he is expected to furnish on his own initiative reports on matters of commercial interest concerning, for instance, Customs regulations, tariffs, patents, regulations respecting commercial travellers and their samples, the formation of industrial syndicates, legislation concerning transport, organisation of internal exhibitions, fairs, air navigation, labour legislations, crops and fishing matters.

He is also expected to report regularly on changes in financial and other conditions affecting local trade and industry. He should have in mind openings for the sale of his country's goods and the effect of foreign competition.

The reports on individual trades and industries form a most important part of Consular duties and may necessitate exhaustive enquiries into the extent of the demand for particular goods. These duties do of course amount to what may correctly be termed. "Commercial Espionage" but all countries having any form of diplomatic or Consul r service indulge in these practices with what may only be regarded as the tacit consent of the country in which they function, since it is the primary function

of a Consul to assist his country's trade in every way.

The Consul acts also as a notary public. He draws up Marine and Commercial protests, attests documents, draws up Wills and Powers of Attorney, celebrates marriages or witnesses them when they are performed by a local authority. The United States Consular officers are not empowered to perform the marriage ceremony although they act as witnesses if required.

The important duties of Consular officers in connection with trade were appreciated early in this century and as a result of a recommendation made in the report of a Committee set up under the chairmanship of Lord Cave in 1919, the Consular Department was placed under the administratives control of the Department of Overseas Trade.

Foreign Consuls, their wives and minor children, as well as Consular employees who are permanent members of their country's Consular service functioning in the United Kingdom, are not subject to the provisions of the Aliens Order provided they are Consuls *De Carriere, i.e.*, paid officials whose whole time is devoted to their Consular duties. They may, on demand, be provided with a Registration Certificate under the Aliens Order prominently endorsed "Consular Service" to facilitate identification but no conditions are imposed with the issue.

Consular officers of the lowest grade, pro-Consuls, require no recognition on the part of the foreign State in which they discharge their duties. Their appointment confers no authority to perform other than notarial functions and the nationality of British subjects who function in this country as honorary Consuls to foreign States is in no way affected by these duties.

In conclusion, it may be said that Diplomats and Consuls whose activities have developed with the growth of international relations and trade, have played, and continue to play, a leading part in the field of International Affairs. Their privileges, immunities and duties have been examined in relation to each other and although widely divergent in some respects, there is common to each, freedom of movement and immunity from interference. The present writer hopes that these historical and general remarks on the privileged classes referred to in this article may be of interest to Police Officers whose duties may at any time bring them into contact with foreign diplomats or consular officials.

பஞ்சாயத்து ஆட்சியில் காவலர்கள்

(POLICE IN PANCHAYAT)

BY

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பஞ்சாயத்து ஆட்சி முறையானது ஒரு நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான பல திட்டங்களில் ஒன்ருகும். மக்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் இத்திட்டத்தினுல் பலன் கிடைக்கும். முக்கியமாக கிராமங்களில் வசிக்கும் ஜனங்களுக்கு இந்த பஞ்சாயத்து ஆட்சி முறையில் பல துறையில் நற்பலன்கள் உண்டாகும்.

இத்தகைய பஞ்சாயத்து ஆட்சி முறையில் காவலர்களின் பணி இன்றியமையாததாகும். எந்த விதமான இராஜ்ய அமைப்பிலும் காவலர்களின் தொண்டு அத்தியாவசியமானது. பண்டைக்கால முதலாகவே காவலர்களின் தொண்டைப் பாராட்டி அது முக்கியமானதென்று பல நூல்களில் வரைந்துள்ளார். தெய்வப் புலவர் திருவள்ளுவர் ஒரு நாட்டின் இலக்கணத்தை வரையும் போது காவலர்களுடைய அவசியத்தை "நாடு'' என்ற தலைப்பு அமைந்த அதிகாரத்தில் கீழ்க் கண்ட குறளில் வெகு அழகாகக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிருர்.

"பிணியின்மை செல்வம் விளைவு இன்பம் —ஏமம்
அணி என்ப நாட்டிற்கு இவ்வைந்து."

ஒரு நாடு சுபிட்க்ஷமாக இருக்க வேண்டுமானுல் அந்த நாட்டில் நோயின்மை, செல்வம், விளைவு, இன்பம், ஏமம் அதாவது காவல் அதைச் செய்கிறவர்கள் காவலர்கள் என்ற இவ்வைந்தும் நாட்டிற்கு அழகு என்று கூறியுள்ளார். எனவே ஒரு நாட்டிற்குக் காவற் படை சிறப்பாக அமைய வேண்டும் என்பது தெளிவாகப்புலப்படுகிறது. இன்னும் 'இறைமாட்சி' என்ற பகுதியில் செந்நாப் போதர்

"படைகுடி கூழ் அமைச்சு நட்பு அரண் —ஆறும்
உடையான் அரசருள் ஏறு."

என்று அரசியலுக்கு முக்கியமான அம்சங்களில் முதற்கண் படையினைக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிருர். உள்நாட்டுக் காவலுக்குக் காவற்படைதான் முக்கியம். எனவே காவலர்கள் தொன்றுதொட்டே நாட்டிற்கு முக்கியமாகவும், சிறப்பாகவும் நாட்டின் மக்கள் நன்மைக்காகவே பணி புரிந்து வந்தனர் என்று தெற்றெனப் புலனுகின்றது.

இக்காவலர்கள் எங்கிருந்தோ அயல் நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்தவர்களல்ல. நம் தமிழகத்திலேயே பிறந்து, வளர்ந்து தமிழ்ப் பண்பில் திகழ்ந்து பயிற்சிபெற்று தான் காவலர்களாக அமைக்கப்படுகின்ருர்கள். நம் தஞ்சையில் பல கிராமங்களிலிருந்தும் காவலர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு பணியாற்றி வருகின்றனர். இக்காவலர்கள் நமக்குப் பகைவர்கள் என்று கருதக்கூடாது. அவர்கள் நம்முடைய நண்பர்கள்.

இவர்கள் மக்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பின் மூலமாகத்தான் பணியாற்ற முடியும். அவர்கள் தனித்து செயல் புரிய முடியாது. இவர்கள் தனித்து செயலாற்றினுல் அது எப்படி இருக்குமென்ருல் ஒரு (vacuum) அதாவது காற்றில்லாத இடத்தில் ஒரு ஜீவராசி உயிர் வாழ முடியாததற்கு ஒப்பாகும். மக்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பினுல் காவலர்கள் சிறப்பாகச் பணியாற்றி பஞ்சாயத்து ஆட்சி முறையைச் செவ்வன நடத்த முடியும்.

பஞ்சாயத்து ஆட்சி முறையில் பொது மக்கள் நேர்மையான முறையில் ஊர்க் காவலர்களுக்கு உதவி புரிய வேண்டும். தம் கண்ணுல் கண்ட குற்றங்களைக் காவலர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்து உண்மையான சாட்சியத்தைச் சொல்ல

வேண்டும். காணுத ஒன்றைக் கண்டது போலவும் கண்டது ஒன்றைக் காணுது போலவும் கூறுவது நேர்மையுமல்ல. தமிழ்ப் பண்பிற்கு அழகுமல்ல. தமிழரின் கடமையுமாகாது. ஒரு நிரபராதியை நம்முடைய பலத்திஞலோ சூழ்நிலையின் வலிவாலோ பொய் சாட்சியம் சொல்லி காவலர்களுக்கு உண்மையை மறைத்து தண்டிக்கக்கூடாது.

சங்க இலக்கியங்களில் சிறந்ததாகச் சொல்லப்படும் சிலப்பதிகாரத்தில் பொய்க்கரி கூறுபவர்களை அறைந்து கொல்லும் சதுக்க பூதமொன்று நம் காவேரிபூம்பட்டினத்தில் இருந்ததாகக் கீழ்க்கண்ட அடிகளால் நன்கு விளங்கு கின்றது.

"அறியாக்கரி பொய் தறைந்துண்ணும் —பூதத்துச்கு
கறை கெழு பாசத்துக் கையகப் படலும்."

அக்காலத்தில் பொய்க்கரி புகல்வோரை புடைந்துண்ணும் தெய்வமாகக் காவலர்களைக் கருதி வந்தனர். மேலும், புறப்பொருள் வெண்பாமாலை என்ற பண்டைத் தமிழ் இலக்கண நூலில்,

"பற்ருர் தம்முனைப் படுமணி யாயத்து
ஒற்று ஆய்ந்தவகை யுரைத்தன்று."

என்று ஊர்க் காவலர்களில் ஒற்றர்களின் சிறப்பை வெகு அழகாக விளக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. காவலர்களுடைய உயிருக்கும், உடலுக்கும் நேறும் எவ்விதமான தீங்குகளையும் பொருட்படுத்தாது பணியாற்றுவார்கள். காவலர்கள் ஒற்றர்களாகவும் சிறப்பாகப் பணியாற்றுவார்கள் என்று நம் பொய்யில் புலவர் "ஒற்ருடல்" என்ற அதிகாரத்தில் ஒற்றர்களின் சிறப்பைப் பத்துக் குறட்பாக்களில் பெருமையாகக் கூறியுள்ளார்.

நாட்டின் நலனுக்கு வகுத்துள்ள ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தில் ஊர்க்காவலர்கள் தங்கள் உடல் உழைப்பின் மூலம் அரும் பணியாற்றி நாட்டுப் பற்றை வெளிப் படுத்தியும் உள்ளனர்.

திருவையாற்றிலிருந்து சுவாமி மலை செல்லும் பெருஞ்சாலையின் இடையில் உள்ளிக்கடை என்ற கிராமத்தில் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் வாழும் பகுதிக்கு ஒரு சாலை தஞ்சை ஜில்லா ஊர்க்காவல் நிலையத்தினர் அமைத்துக் கொடுத்துள்ளனர்.

மேலும் பாபநாசத்திலிருந்து சாலியமங்கலம் செல்லும் நெடுஞ்சாலையிலுள்ள விளத்தியூர் என்ற ஊரிலிருந்து மணக்குடி என்ற ஊரிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனச்சேரி வரையில் ஒரு சிறந்த சுமார் 2 மைல் நீளமுள்ள சாலையைத் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாக் காவலர்களாலேயே ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு அது கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் பயன் படுத்தக்கூடியதாய் இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் விளுத்தியூர் தொடக்கப் பள்ளியில் கல்வி பயிலும் மாணவர்களுக்கு உடற்பயிற்சி முறைகளைப் பாபநாசம் காவலர்கள் சிறந்த முறையில் பயிற்றுவிக்கிருர்கள்.

பண்டைக்காலம் முதல் இந்நாள் வரையிலும் ஊர்க்காவலர்கள் தங்கள் கடமையைப் பெரிதாகப் போற்றி உயிரையும், உடலையும் தங்கள் நாட்டுப் பணிக்கே அர்ப்பணித்து உடல் உழைப்பிஞல் உயர்வு பெற்று வாழ்ந்து வருகிருர்கள். இன்னும் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டே வருவார்கள் என்று பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு ஆட்சி ஆரம்ப விழாவில் தஞ்சை காவலர்கள், இல்லை, தமிழ் நாட்டுக் காவலர்கள் உறுதி கூறுகிருர்கள். மேலும்,

"நாமார்க்குங் குடியல்லோம் நமனை யஞ்சோம்,
நரகத்திலிடர்ப் படோம் நடலையில்லோம்,
ஏமாப்போம் பிணியறியோம் பொய்யர்க்குப் பணிவோமல்லோம்
இன்பமே எந் நாளுந் துன்பமில்லை"

என்ற குறிக்கோள் கொண்டு பொது ஜனங்களுக்குப் பணியாற்றுவோம்.

வாழ்க காவலர்கள்! வாழ்க பொது மக்கள்!!

CONFESSION OF A PICK-POCKET

BY

SRI T. R. RAJAGOPALAN

(Deputy Superintendent of Police)

(D.C.191/MU Raman Kone alias Sonai Kone alias Karuppiah Fillai alias Ramu Pillai. Date of interview 25-7-61)

For nearly 20 years, I have been a pick-pocket. What am I worth to-day? Nothing. No house, no family, no property. Where are the friends that surrounded me when I had money on hand? Where are the women who swore their love and devotion to me, when I was able to give them clothing and jewels they needed? It is after 20 years of Criminal life that I find I am loved by none and wanted by none. The platform is my bed, and what a bed ! Any Police man who comes along the way, challenges me as to why I am there. In short, I have no normal, peaceful life.

I am now 38 years old. I have no relations, nor does any one claim me as his friend. I lost my father when I was quite young. Being the only child of my mother, I was petted and my mother exercised no control over me. Those were days when education was not free and my mother could not afford to send me to school. I joined small boys of the street and was soon engaged in pulling hand carts exhibiting cinema posters. It was then, D.C. Kasa Musu of B-1 Police Station who is no more, contacted me and first engaged me to get him drinks from the liquor shops and paid me small amounts. He slowly gained my confidence and taking advantage of my tender years and the penury in which I and my mother were placed, slowly entrenched me in the art of picking-pockets. Many were the instances when he demonstrated to me the different ways of picking-pocket and perfected me as a pick-pocket. As he grew old, he engaged me to pick-pockets and would share the spoils with me.

Getting encouraged by my early successes, I gave up the hard life of pulling hand cart and took to picking-pocket. This was somewhere about 1940. Though I have been arrested on quite a few occasions, for the major part I went undetected. It was however on rare occasions that I got large amounts. I remember, in 1947, I had the best yield. I was at Mayavaram Railway Station and by deft of hand, I stole the purse from a well-to-do passenger. The purse contained a little over Rs. 2000. I then decided I would start a small business and settle down for an honest living. I went to Tiruchy and purchased a Jutka and Pony. This business lasted 1½ years. In the meanwhile, I visited Pudukottai at the instance of an old friend K. D. Shahul Hamid of Dindigul, and there, I was run in by the Police under section 109 *(a)* and bound over for six months. When I settled down at Tiruchy I took, a concubine. I thought I would be happy. To my dismay, I found she wanted my money only, not me. My old friends grew jealous of my luck and started carrying tales against me to the Tiruchy Police. All these, made my life at Tiruchy miserable and I moved to Madurai again. I married a woman about 4 years ago. She loved me well and bore me a child. My love for them grew and I wanted to give them some wealth. So I took to picking-pocket again, and when she came to know this, she protested

and refused to eat till I promised nor I would not revert to crime. I thought I was too clever. I persisted in my way, thinking I was doing so without her knowledge when she found this out, she took poison and committed suicide. The child is also dead. I am now without a friend or relation. I am fed up with dishonest life and want to settle down as an honest citizen. I am now driving a jutka.

Now that I want to give up my criminal ways, I am anxious to explain some of the ways in which pocket-picking is done.

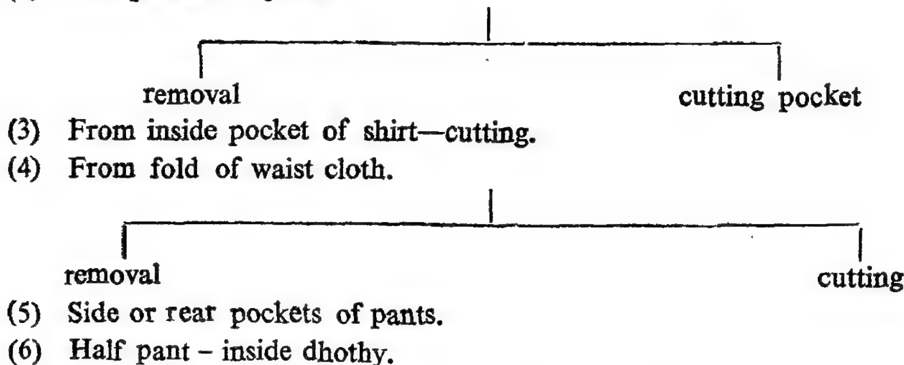
A pick-pocket is a shrewd observer, an intelligent deducer, quick and sure in action and clever in escape. He is generally a good student of psychology, not inferior to his brother who indulges in thefts from children. He is like a chameleon. He dresses himself as a traveller, devotee, politician, etc., as circumstances warrant, consistent with environments. In a bus or train, he is just a *bona fide* passenger ; in a festival crowd, he is a sight seer ; in a place of worship, he is a devotee ; in a political meeting, he is one among the politicians, clad in Khadder or in black and/or red, as the case may be.

Most of the pick-pockets, operate single handed, as more often than not, they cannot find persons of professional integrity, as associates. An associate, if a fool or is weak spills the beans and betrays the principal offender ; or if clever, he seldom makes over the real booty.

Pocket-picking is from one or other of the following :—

(1) From breast pocket of shirt, bush coat or coat.

(2) Side pocket of jibba.



(3) From inside pocket of shirt—cutting.

(4) From fold of waist cloth.

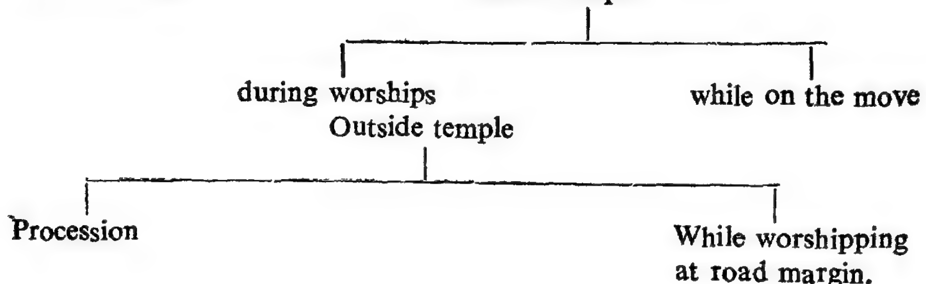
(5) Side or rear pockets of pants.

(6) Half pant – inside dhothy.

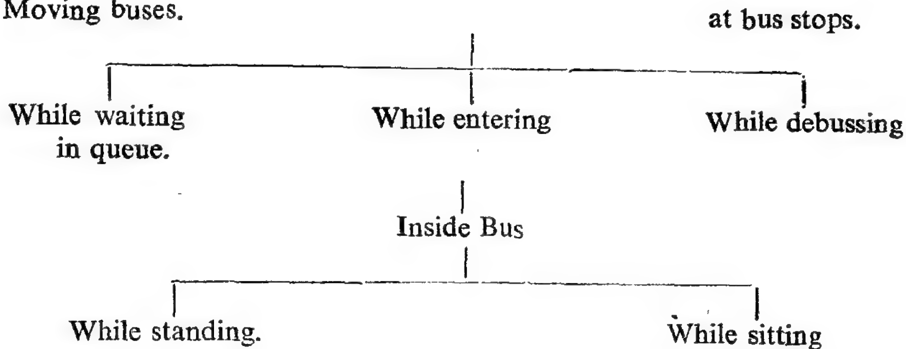
The following are the places generally chosen for such crimes :—

(1) Counters of —Bus stand, Theatres, Railway, Bank, Shops, Post Offices, Hospitals.

(2) Festival crowds —Inside temple.



(3) Moving buses.



(4) Platform—while squatting.
Bus stand—while on the move.
Railway Station—while sleeping.
Market places.
Road margin.

Preparation.—A pick-pocket would usually be active when he anticipates crowds at various places on account of festivals, congregations, conferences and the like. He has first of all to select his mode of dress to suit the environments. He goes to the place of proposed crime and studies the situation. He watches for the person to be victimised. Unless the person or cash is visible from outside, he waits until it is taken out for purchases of tickets, cigarettes and the like. Then he approaches the person. He is always on the alert to ensure that nobody watches him.

Accomplices.—In a large majority of cases, a pick-pocket operates single handed to escape observation.

An accomplice is employed in the following circumstances :—

(1) To watch for approach of Police Officers, etc.

(2) To distract the attention of the victim by hitting. On the back in a crowd to facilitate removal from pocket when victim turns back.

(3) To point out spit or filth on the clothing of the victim after bring about its presence there, to induce the victim to have a wash and thereby facilitate the removal of purse, etc.

(4) To pass on the purse or cash after the commission of the offence when the criminals is in a position not to escape with it easily.

Code words used.—Code words are generally used. They are of two kinds.

(1) Used by Koravars.

(2) Used by non-Koravars.

		Koravars	Non-Koravars.
1.	Officer.	பெருமாச்சி	Hand placed behind neck.
2.	Police	வாலன்	நாய்
3.	Chain	கொடிகல்லி	போலமான்
4.	Rings	உங்கரம்	விரல்சுத்தி
5.	Young victim	......	சுல்லான்
6.	Elderly victim	......	எட்டன்
7.	Middle aged victim	......	பாவு
8.	Cash	சினிங்கம்	சில்லுமுட்டி
9.	One rupee coin	......	தம்பிடி
10.	One rupee note	......	சருகு அல்லது தோலு
11.	Five rupee note.	......	சு. சருகு அல்லது தோலு
12.	Ten rupee note	......	ப. சருகு அல்லது தோலு
13.	Hundred rupee note.	......	பச்சை

Signals to associates

1. To warn against approach of officers or observation of Officers. — to cough—in Tamil—*காரல்*

2. To approach or to move aside — hand placed behind neck and elbow waved in the direction needed. To ask the associate to go away, the elbow is raised up.

3. To indicate associate, if close to go away, criminals says in low tune. } ஓட்டாதே, நாஸ்தி

Means of escape

Depends upon circumstances, the criminals will even resort to show of knife, if it comes to that.

"IS A CRIMINAL BORN OR MADE?"

BY

SRI A. V. SRINIVASAN, B.Sc., B.L.

(*Inspector of Police, Juvenile Unit, Madras.*)

This is another way of framing the question—Is crime due to heredity or environment ?

This question is not easy to answer—because the deviant behaviour of an individual is a very complicated problem depending upon various factors, like the dynamics of the individual's personality, and situational pressures. Before attempting to answer the question let us consider some of the causes of crime.

The causes of crime may be divided into three groups, namely—

(i) Biological.

(ii) Mental and emotional.

(iii) Sociological.

1. Biological :

The biological causes may be further subdivided into :

(i) Heredity.

(ii) Physical and anatomical peculiarities.

(iii) Glandular disfunction.

(iv) Physical liabilities and handicaps.

(*i*) *Heredity :*

It is now established that the criminal character as such is not inherited—though one may inherit a predisposing tendency to crime, like feeblemindedness and suggestibility.

(*ii*) *Physical and anatomical peculiarities :*

Dr. Lombrose, the Italian anthropologist took physical measurements of the criminals in jails and came to the conclusion that the criminals had pec liar physical and anatomical features. He was so sure of this theory that he offered to pick out the criminals from a crowd of strangers,

Dr. Lombroso's theory does not now hold the field. Lombroso seems to have erred in not studying the physical and anatomical characteristics of an equal number of sound persons and comparing the data.

(*iii*) *Glandular disfunction :*

This includes malfunctioning of one or more endocrines or ductless glands, *e.g.* Hyperthyroidism or Hypergonadism Glandular disfunction is considered to be a potent factor for crime.

(*iv*) *Physical liabilities and handicaps :*

Such as ugliness, dwarfism, deafness and blindness involve a self-concept of inferiority and may lead to deviant behaviour for psychological compensation.

2. Mental and emotional causes :

Frustration, rejection and lack of love and security, family tension and discord, anxiety, feeble-mindedness, mental retardation and brain disorders—neurosis, psychosis and psychopathic trends, are some of the causes of crime.

3. Sociological causes :

Examples : Bad company, poverty and destitution, broken homes, demoralized characters in the family, places of moral hazard like taverns and night clubs and non-personal media like crime fiction, yellow journalism and cinema.

Vulnerable components like inadequacies, anxieties, compulsions, instability, suggestibility, lack of ideals and poor attitudes, singly, or in combination, will reduce the capacity of the individual to conform to social standards. If

one is placed in a fortunate and favourable position, well cushioned and bolstered up by adequate support from family, friends and the community, one may get along fine in society. If, on the other hand, one finds himself in a tight situation without any prop and is subjected to stress and strain, one may become non-conformist.

Dr. David Abraham has devised a very interesting formula about causation of crime, namely, $C = \frac{T+S}{R}$—where C stands for criminality ; T for tendencies, S for situation and R for resistance. T & R are inherent qualities in the individual and S the external influence of the environment in which the individual is placed.

It can, therefore, be stated that no single factor can be said to be the sole cause of crime. Delinquency, in other words, is a product of multiple causative factors.

AN UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE

BY

SRI J. SAMUEL (*Inspector of Police, Arantangi.*)

About a decade back, pilgrims who visited Kanjeepuram in Chinglepet district from Dusi in Andhra Pradesh were cheated by unknown persons at Kanjeepuram railway platform by replacing the Railway tickets from Kanjeepuram to Srirangam with neatly cut match box cards and getting the fare amount.

I was deputed to examine into it, and I reached Srikakulam Road station at dusk. I hired a cycle on the following day at dawn to proceed to Dusi which is the next railway station on the south. I was coming by cycle on the tract by the side of the railway line when I noticed a long railway bridge with water flowing deep below that had to be crossed. I took the cycle and walked over the wooden sleepers in between the railway lines. When I was in the middle of the bridge, the washer-men from the bank beneath shouted at me at the approaching danger. I raised my head and noticed a goods train coming at a high speed in the opposite direction. The people shouted at me to jump into the water below since there was no alternative to escape death. There is no side path or any other place where I can stand and allow the train to pass. There was hardly any time to think. I was not able to go either forward or backward because I was at the centre of the bridge. I could not risk jumping in the water because I do not know much of swimming and also the height from which I should jump was rather considerable. I shouted at the Engine driver to stop but the train was coming at a continued high speed. I was not able to see the driver.

I looked for Divine help and saw a pillar on the right side over which railway line is set. There was hardly enough space for keeping one foot. I moved over there, placed my right foot in the space and allowed my left foot to float in the air and raised the cycle and held it down beneath the bridge with my left hand, holding the wooden sleeper with my right hand. No sooner had I put the cycle down then the train rushed over the line before me. The entire train passed and I placed the cycle over the railway line again and prayed God for saving my life which otherwise should have ended in a tragedy.

Crime Statement for the quarter ending 30–9–1961 in Madras State

Serial No. (1)	Name of District (2)	Area in sq. miles (3)	Population (4)	Total number of crimes (5)	Offences relating to coins (6)	Offences relating to currency and bank notes (7)	Murders (8)	Kidnapping (9)	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity (10)	Robbery (11)	House-breaking (12)	Theft (both ordinary and cattle) (13)	Criminal Assault (14)	Total number of juveniles concerned (15)	Policemen per 10,000 population (16)
1	North Arcot ..	4,654	31,41,983	781	...	1	11	8	1	2	186	403	...	45	...
2	South Arcot ...	4,204	27,76,767	982	...	...	23	7	7	4	190	531	42	51	6
3	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore ...	6,024	35,41,401	1,010	...	...	29	10	2	4	246	574	32	32	5
5	Kanyakumari ...	646	9,97,000	1,188	...	1	1	1	...	54	54	103	46	16	6
6	Madras City ...	49·4	14,16,056	1,507	...	4	4	14	...	3	21	812	68	97	26
7	Madurai North ...	3,099·24	16,22,989	704	...	...	13	5	2	1	77	263	7	13	7
8	Madurai Urban ...	1,769·76	12,68,828	1,654	1	...	6	5	...	1	45	370	28	35	12
9	Nilgiris ...	1,098·14	2,79,359	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	24	26	8	1	13·1
10	Ramanathapuram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Salem ...	6,894·8	33,71,769	639	...	...	25	7	1	2	189	428	...	42	6
12	Thanjavur ...	3,742·01	28,82,670	615	...	...	...	...	...	1	253	361	...	31	7
13	Tirunelveli	4,337	24,45,967	471	...	...	16	24	...	...	...	291	230	45	8
14	Tiruchirappalli ...	5,514	29,43,882	1,259	...	...	28	16	1	20	207	531	28	5	8
15	Govt. Rly. Police, Tiruchirappalli.	2,451·5	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	220	4	16	...